

Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

MITI Welcomes Failure of U.S. Trade Bill OW0906034688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Japanese Government officials Thursday welcomed a vote by the U.S. Senate which failed to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of an omnibus trade bill. Japan opposed the bill because it contained protectionist provisions.

The Senate vote Wednesday of 61 to 37 fell short of the two-thirds majority needed to override the veto.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi told a press conference that Japan strongly hopes the U.S. will not enact an omnibus trade bill containing protectionist clauses.

Obuchi said he will closely watch developments between the Reagan administration and the Congress, regarding the bill.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said in a statement that it is keeping close watch on congressional movements and hoping a new trade bill containing protectionist clauses will not be enacted.

A clause called "super 301" had called for the U.S. Government to invoke mandatory retaliation against countries engaging in "unfair" trade practices, MITI officials said.

The officials said there remains a strong possibility that a clause similar to Super 301 or sanctions against Toshiba Corp. for its illegal sale of sophisticated technology to the Soviet Union would be enacted separately.

Toshiba President Hails Vote OW'0906045088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Joichi Aoi, president of Toshiba Corp., commenting Thursday on the U.S. Senate's failure to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of the omnibus trade bill, said it had shown sensible judgment over the issue.

The Senate vote Wednesday was six votes short of the requisite two-thirds majority to override the veto.

Reagan vetoed the bill 2 weeks ago, criticizing a provision to guarantee 60 days notice to workers of plant closures and layoffs, and the House of Representatives immediately voted to override the veto.

The bill included sanctions against Toshiba Machine Co. for its export of militarily-sensitive technology to the Soviet Union in violations of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] regulations, and against its parent company Toshiba Corp.

In a written statement, Aoi said he hopes both the Japanese and U.S. Governments will make further efforts to prevent any sanctions against Toshiba and expects a fair judgment on the part of the U.S. Congress.

The whole Toshiba Group is doing its utmost to prevent another violation of COCOM rules by its members, and will maintain current efforts to seek understanding of the U.S., Aoi added.

Toshiba Machine refused to comment on the demise of the bill.

Since there remains a possibility that another bill including sanctions against the company will come up and pass the Congress, Toshiba Machine has apparently adopted a no-comment policy on the matter to avoid incurring further U.S. antagonism.

Meanwhile, Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), also welcomed the Senate failure to override the bill, saying the U.S. has displayed its good sense as the champion of free economy and free trade.

But some business leaders were less sanguine on the matter. Eiji Suzuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren), said, "We have not seen the end of it yet. There is still a large possibility that a bill including retaliatory provisions against Japan will be submitted to the Congress."

Saito said that if another bill with protectionist provisions attached is submitted, it will be detrimental to expansion and development of world trade.

Suzuki also stressed the importance of Japan's efforts to improve bilateral ties with the United States by opening up Japan's market further to ease protectionist pressure in the U.S.

Official Reveals U.S. Concern Over Missiles OW0806125788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—The United States has expressed concern to the Soviet Union about North Korea's deployment of the Soviet-made long-range surface-to-air missile SA-5, a high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, who asked not to be named, said the United States expressed its concern during consultations with the Soviet Union prior to their Moscow summit meeting from May 29 to June 2.

He said the U.S. Government has informed the Japanese Government of the North Korean deployment of the SA-5 at a point north of the Demilitarized Zone dividing North and South Korea.

The SA-5, which has a range of about 300 kilometers, is capable of reaching Seoul, the official added.

Alternate U.S. Navy Landing Site Proposed OW0806151188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1426 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—The Japanese Government has proposed Iwo Jima Island as a temporary alternative site for a night-landing practice (NLP) airstrip to be utilized by planes from the U.S. Navy aircraft carrier "Midway," a Defense Agency source [said] Wednesday.

The government reportedly presented the U.S. with the proposal during working-level defense consultations held in Hawaii early last month.

A response from the United States is anticipated sometime this month, the source said. The U.S. Navy, however, is expected to voice concern that the suggested site is too far from the "Midway's" home port of Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture.

The Japanese Government has for several years been involved in a sometimes heated debate with opponents of its plan to relocate the site for the noisy landings from the U.S. Naval Air Station in Atsugi, southwest of Tokyo, further south to the island of Miyakejima.

Local public bodies and residents of densely populated Atsugi have long been demanding that the night landing practices be discontinued because of the excessive noise generated.

Miyakejima residents and municipal authorities, supported by opposition parties in the Diet and environmentalists, have objected strongly to the central government's selection of their island as the replacement site for the new facility.

Iwo Jima, however, will only be used temporarily for the touch-and-go night landings until construction on Miyakejima becomes possible, said Kazutaka Tomofuji, head of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency which oversees the NLP project.

Tomofuji said the government is determined to push through its original plan and convince Miyakejima islanders to accept the NLP facilities.

The selection of an alternative airfield has become a major bilateral defense issue between Japan and the United States, which has been pressing Japan for a swift solution to the issue.

If the U.S. accepts the Japanese proposal, NLP runs could begin on Iwojima as early as April, a Defense Agency source said.

Iwo Jima, a 20-square-kilometer volcanic island located 1,300 kilometers south of Tokyo in the Ogasawara (Bonin) Island chain, was the scene of fierce battles between U.S. and Japanese soldiers in the closing days of World War II.

The island, with two neighboring islets to its north and south, was not restored to Japanese control until 1968, after which it came under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo government.

It was since been used as a practice ground for units of the Japanese maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces but is off-limits to tourists because of the large numbers of unspent shells remaining from the Pacific war.

Red Army Member Returned by Philippines OW0806234588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—Japanese Red Army member Hiroshi Sensui, arrested in Manila on Tuesday, was extradited to Japan under police guard Wednesday night.

He arrived at Narita Airport aboard a Japan Air Lines [JAL] flight under heavy security at the airport and nearby areas against a possible attack to gain Sensui's release.

Before his arrival at the airport, Japanese policemen arrested Sensui, 51, aboard the flight on charges of violating the Japan's [as received] passport law.

Sensui, a convicted murderer, was released in exchange for hostages in a JAL plane hijacking in 1977 in Dhaka.

He has since been on an international wanted list.

Sensul, who was serving a prison term in Japan for murder-robbery, was swapped along with five imprisoned Red Army commandos for the release of hostages of the JAL jetliner hijacked by a Red Army group in Dhaka in 1977.

Sensui, the fourth individual arrested since last November in connection with Red Army activities, will be questioned by investigators of the Metropolitan Police Department.

Takeshita Returns From U.S., European Tour OW0906093188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita returned home Thursday evening from an 11-day tour which took him to the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, France and Belgium.

In just one week's time, on June 16, the prime minister will leave Tokyo again for Canada to attend the Toronto summit of seven major advanced democracies scheduled for June 19-21.

Takeshita also plans to visit Australia in early July and then China in late August to continue his diplomatic initiative in order to establish friendship and personal ties with world leaders, government sources said.

The just-ended tour was the fifth overseas trip by Takeshita since he succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone last November, following visits to the Philippines in December, the United States and Canada in January, South Korea in February and to the Vatican, Italy, Britain and West Germany between late April and early May.

During the tour, the prime minister delivered a speech at the United Nations special session on disarmament in New York pledging Japan's greater contributions to world peace.

On his way from New York to the Netherlands, he stopped over in London to receive a direct briefing from U.S. President Ronald Reagan about the superpower summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow.

Takeshita later met Dutch Prime Minister Rudolphus Lubbers in the Hague, French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris and European Community Commission President Jacques Delors and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in Brussels.

Visits Reviewed

OW0806104888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 8 Jun 88

[By Jocelyn Ford]

[Text] Brussels, June 8 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita wound up an 11-day trip to the United States and Europe on Wednesday in which he publicized Japan's plans for greater involvement in the international community and sought stronger ties with Europe.

He was to leave for home on Wednesday evening, with arrival in Tokyo due Thursday evening.

In what was his second trip to Europe within a month, Takeshita emphasized to leaders of the Netherlands, France, Belgium and the European Community (EC) the need to strengthen the Europe-Japan leg of the Japan-Europe-U.S. triad.

Japanese officials commenting on the trip, Takeshita's second to Europe within a month, said it successfully demonstrated to citizens here that Japan-Europe relations go beyond the thorny trade problems that often dominate news headlines.

"Trade problems are the usual content of news on Japan and Europe, but this visit has demonstrated that relations are wider than that, encompassing cultural, political, and scientific relations as well," a Japanese official based in Europe said.

The visits to the Netherlands, France, Belgium and the European Community headquarters come at a time when difficult trade issues are ebbing. Progress has been made toward opening the Tokyo stock exchange to participation by European firms.

An EC official said on Tuesday that the EC response to a Japanese proposal to resolve the discriminatory alcohol tax problem is "not negative."

Earlier, in New York, he pledged to undertake a greater role in supporting world peace during a speech before the United Nations special session on disarmament.

Takeshita also personally voiced support for U.S. leadership in Western security during a meeting on June 3 with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who was in London on a 26-hour stopover following his summit in Moscow with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Progress in East-West relations and Japan's plans for stepped-up contributions to resolve regional conflicts, notably in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, were main topics in discussons with the Netherlands' Prime Minister Rundolphus Lubbers, French President Francois Mitterrand, and Belgium Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

Recent rapid growth in exports from Europe to Japan cushioned the prime minister's trip from much of the usual harsh criticism of Japan's slow market-opening policies, and leaders in Europe lauded Takeshita's success in stimulating domestic demand.

A slightly sour note was struck by one EC official, however, who said at a press conference following Takeshita's meeting with EC President Jacques Delors: "It's fine to talk, but now we are waiting for action. Action is more important than words."

Europe suffered a 20 billion dollar trade deficit with Japan in 1987 but in the first three months of 1988 European exports to Japan have climbed by 53 percent over the same period the previous year, while Japanese exports to the EC are up 22 percent.

EC leaders say their exports to Japan must increase at a rate 2.5 times faster than Japanese imports to achieve a better balance of trade.

Japan's renewed focus on Europe has been stimulated by the prospects of a unified market of 320 million consumers in 1992. Takeshita received assurances from European leaders that the new economic entity would pursue a policy of free trade, and avoid exclusionary bloc tactics.

However, in return they said Japan must continue to ease access for products from Europe. Japan's marketopening efforts have begun to pay off, they said, and European exporters must make a bigger effort to achieve balanced trade.

Increased cultural and scientific ties were highlighted in Takeshita's talks with European leaders. "Culture cannot be extricated from Franco-Japanese relations," Takeshita told French Premier Michel Rocard at a dinner in Paris, where he attended a private bilateral meeting to establish a Japanese cultural center, the third to be located in Europe.

He said Japan would invite more native French speakers to teach their language in Japanese secondary schools.

Calling for a "new horizon" in Japan-Europe relations, Takeshita pledged in the speech to boost political, industrial, cultural and scientific cooperation with France and other members of the 12-nation EC.

The Third World debt crisis and North-South issues were among the major political questions taken up during talks.

The 64-year-old prime minister is to explain Japan's expansion of development aid, the third pillar of his "contribution to the world" proposal, in a speech at the June 19-21 economic summit of seven leading democracies in Toronto, Canada.

He unveiled the second pillar, cultural exchange, during his trip to Rome, the Vatican, Britain and West Germany in late April and early May. The first pillar, announced in a major policy speech at the UN, was Japan's offer for the first time to provide civilian support for UN peacekeeping efforts.

In the seven months since he took office last November, Takeshita has traveled further and visited more countries than any of his predecessors so early in his premiership. Besides his other trip to Europe between late April and early May, he visited the Philippines in December, the U.S. and Canada in January and South Korea in February.

After the seven-nation summit in Toronto, he plans to visit Australia in early July and China in late August.

Tal.eshita To Visit PRC in Late August OW2705051988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1419 GMT 26 May 88

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will visit China for one week starting August 25, government sources said Thursday.

Takeshita will visit the historic cultural cities of Dunhuang on the western tip of the "Silk Road" and the ancient capital of Xian in Shaanxi Province, in addition to Beijing, the sources said.

Takeshita's visit is timed to coincide with the 10th anniversary on August 12 of the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

While staying in Beijing, the prime minister will meet senior leader Deng Xiaoping, Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and Premier Li Peng.

Japan's economic assistance to China and the Kampuchean situation will be among major topics for discussion between Japanese and Chinese leaders, the sources said.

Takeshita will return to Tokyo August 30 or 31, they said.

World Bank Borrows 30 Billion Yen From Banks OW0806234288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—The World Bank signed contracts in Tokyo Wednesday to borrow a total of 30 billion yen from two groups of Japanese banks.

The bank said 15 billion yen will be borrowed from a group of 12 major commercial banks and the other 15 billion yen will be provided by a group of seven trust banks.

The commercial bank loan will be repayable in eight years at an annual interest rate of 5.5 percent.

The 20-year loan provided by the trust banks carries interest of 5.5 percent per annum for the initial five years. The interest rate will be reviewed every five years thereafter.

The loans are in line with the government's program to recycle 30 billion dollars of Japan's trade surplus over a three-year period that began in April last year.

Port Denies Entry to DPRK Ship OW'0806151688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1439 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Pref., June 8 KYODO—The city of Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture, decided Wednesday to refuse entry next month to a North Korean passenger ship seeking to return Korean residents of Japan following visits to ancestral graves in their homeland.

Deputy Mayor Minatoshi Nawata of Shimonoseki said the decision was based on the city's belief that the confusion expected to be caused by the ship's presence could endanger the passengers' security.

In 1981, a visit by a North Korean ship to the port resulted in great confusion and protests by the right-wingers, a city official said.

A regular ferry service currently operates between this Shimonoseki Port on southwest Honshu and Pusan, a port at the southern tip of South Korea.

Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

Nawata said the ship was expected to enter Shimonoseki Port on July 1, carrying back some 300 Korean residents of Hiroshima Prefecture and the Shikoku and Kyushu regions. They left for North Korea from the central Japanese port of Niigata on the Sea of Japan coast at the end of May.

After the scheduled call at Shimonoseki, the North Korean ship is scheduled to pick up about 30 Korean residents of Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefectures and leave Kokura Port in Kyushu near Shimonoseki for North Korea on July 5.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party, asked Shintaro Abe, his counterpart of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, earlier this month to help for the ship's call at Shimonoseki, according to informed sources. Abe is an influential political from Yamaguchi Prefecture.

JSP Sets Up ROK Policy Task Force OW0906042588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party set up a task force Thursday to consider the party's policy toward South Korea, party officials said.

The nine-member task force, led by Vice Chairman Akira Ono and including Issei Inoue, director of the International Affairs Department, will hold its first meeting on Thursday next week.

Party officials said the task force was inaugurated to pave the way for JSP leader Takal a Doi to visit Seoul.

The JSP, the largest opposition force in Japan, has long maintained friendly relations with North Korea but not with South Korea.

The panel was set up in response to calls from both ruling and opposition parties in South Korea for the JSP to change its policy.

Doi has called for the promotion of closer relations with South Korea following the democratic transition of power from Chon Tu-hwan to President No Tae-u in February.

The JSP has charged that South Korea under Chun was under military rule.

JSP Leader Proposes Opposition Summit OW0806174288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Naha, June 8 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party (JSP) leader Takako Doi on Wednesday proposed a summit meeting with other Japanese opposition parties to discuss how to deal with an extraordinary Diet session to be called in mid-July to study a tax reform bill.

Doi, here on a campaign tour, told reporters she wants a summit with Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the United Social Democratic Party (USDP) to set up a joint front against the bill.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Tax System Research Council is drawing up a final outline for the tax reform package, which may include the introduction of a new indirect tax.

The JSP and Komeito have agreed to set up such a joint front against the introduction of an indirect tax similar to the value-added tax (VAT) adopted by European Community nations.

Doi also said she supports a Franco-Japanese agreement that money gained from cuts should be used for increased official development assistance (ODA) to developing nations.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and President Francois Mitterrand reached the agreement during their Paris meeting Monday.

Doi said Takeshita should abide by the agreement and try to cut Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP) in the state budget for fiscal 1989.

The Japanese Government earmarked 3,517.4 billion yen for defense outlays in fiscal 1988, accounting for 1.013 percent of the estimated GNP for the year.

Takeshita, who will return to Tokyo on Thursday from a trip to New York and Europe, is scheduled to meet Doi and other opposition party leaders at his official residence Friday.

Government Panel Approves Cuts in Wheat Prices GW0806234788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO—A government advisory panel endorsed a plan Wednesday to reduce producer prices of wheat for the third straight year, setting the stage for a formal decision Thursday.

The Rice Price Council gave the go-ahead to the plan calling for an average cut of around 5 percent in prices at which the government will buy the 1988 wheat crop from farmers.

The council acted on the plan submitted earlier in the day by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato.

The government will formalize the price cuts Thursday after obtaining approval from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), officials said.

The producer price of top-grade wheat will be lowered by 4.6 percent or 480 yen to 9,945 yen per 60 kilograms, marking the first time in nine years that the benchmark wheat price has fallen below the 10,000 yen level, the officials said.

The price of barley will be cut by 5.1 percent or 397 yen to 7,395 yen per 50 kilograms and that of rye by 4.6 percent or 496 yen to 10,285 yen per 60 kilograms.

The price cuts of the three products are aimed at narrowing price differentials between domestically produced grains and imports, which are only one-sixth of the average Japanese price, the officials said.

They are also aimed at properly reflecting improved wheat productivity through prices, they said.

North Korea

Preparation Continues for Student Talks

Student Delegation Departs SK0906044188 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—The North side's delegation to the North-South student talks scheduled at Panmunjom on June 10 on the initiative of the South Korean students left Pyongyang on June 9.

Prior to its departure, a national meeting of students was held at Kim Il-song University to send off the delegation.

In a speech of encouragement the vice-chairman of the Korean Stucent Committee said that the members of the delegation, keenly conscious of the mission of the students in this era to make a breakthrough for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification as the vanguard, should make all efforts with sincerity for a success of the talks.

Expressing resolution in his speech, the head of the delegation said: When we meet our fellow students from the South ve will convey to them the warm kindred feelings and fraternal greetings of the entire students in the northern half of Korea and discuss successfully all the matters on the agenda, living up to the aspiration and expectation of the entire fellow countrymen.

We are leaving for the venue of the talks with belief and confidence that all things will go well when students from North and South meet, he declared.

The members of the delegation left Pyongyang for Kaesong amid warm cheers of more than 2,000 students from all parts of the country.

On their way to Kaesong, they were warmly seen off everywhere by a great number of school youth and children and working people.

Students Arrive in Kaesong
SK0906092888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] A student delegation of our side which left Pyongyang amid a fervent send-off from youths and students throughout the country arrived in the city of Kaesong this afternoon to attend North-South student talks at Panmunjom. On the long way from Pyongyang to Kaesong, a frontline city, via Sariwon, the student delegation of our side received fervent welcome from youths, students, and people who wished great success in the historical talks of the Korean youths to be held for the first time in the 40-odd years of national division.

In Kaesong, the Kaesong City Student Committee, Socialist Walking Youth League functionaries, youths, and students warmly received the student delegation that will attend the North-South student talks. Members of the student delegation of our side who arrived in Kaesong amid the great concern of all youths, students, and people in the northern half of the republic deepened once again their firm determination to open the barrier of national division by leading the North-South student talks to success at any coast as expected and desired by all brethrer, in the North and the South.

Coucil Statement on Conditions

SK0906122988 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1206 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Press statement by spokesman of the State Administration Council "guaranteeing" of conditions by both sides to successfully open the North-South student talks at Panmunjom on 10 June and to smoothly carry out all questions agreed upon at the talks]

[Text] The 10 June North-South student talks, which university students of South Korea have proposed and university students of the northern half of our republic have responded to, are drawing near, only 3 days away. Youths and students in the northern half of the republic are vigorously accelerating preparations for the talks with high enthusiasm for national salvation through reunification. Also South Korean university students have not only recently formed a special committee for peace in the fatherland and its independent reunification and elected members of the delegation to the talks, but have also presented a request for entry to Panmunjom and announced a program related to North-South student talks. Thus, they are vigorously accelerating preparations for the talks.

That university students in the North and the South who should take the future of the country upon their shoulders are going to meet at one place and contribute to alleviating the sufferings of national division and promoting national reconciliation and unity is an expression of their staunch patriotic will and urgent desire for national salvation through reunification and should be highly appraised.

It is a due duty and unavoidable obligation of the authorities of the North and the South to actively help and push to the realization this desire of the university students of a younger generation to take the van in solving urgent matters of concern for all fellow countrymen, not seeking power or distinction.

Watching recent developments in South Korea from such a stand and viewpoint, we cannot help expressing deep apprehensions for the very unusual movements noticed there.

The persons in authority of South Korea have decided to disrupt the South Korean students' plan to carry out a march toward the Imjin pavilion after holding a preliminary ceremony to participate in the North-South student talks on 10 June, the day appointed for the Panmunjom student talks. They are also kicking up a commotion of wholesale arrest of co-members of the special committee for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification—the organization promoting the student talks—and delegates to the North-South student talks, while mobilizing tens of thousands of police forces to block railways and roads.

Blocking the historical talks of students in the North and the South is a despicable treacherous crime of those who do not want national unity and peaceful reunification of the country, but who seek confrontation, war, and division.

While paying lip service to the exchange of students, the persons in authority of South Korea are even afraid of and opposed to the meeting of South Korean students with university students of the northern half of our republic and are brutally suppressing the South Korean students. Such acts cannot escape the unanimous curse and condemnation of the entire nation.

Whether or not North-South student talks are smoothly held on the set day entirely depends on how the authorities of the two sides help the talks.

The DPRK State Administration Council will guarantee all conditions for the North-South student talks to successfully open at Panmunjom on 10 June as agreed upon between university students in the North and the South and all questions agreed upon at the talks to be smoothly carried into effect.

We consider that the South Korean authorities, as well, should ensure all conditions and conveniences so that the historical North-South student talks may smoothly open and bear good fruits. In case the student talks at Panmunjom fail to be held due to their hindrance, the South Korean authorities will have to bear full responsibility for its grave consequences.

[Dated] 7 June 1988, Pyongyang

MAC Official Telephones South SK0906003888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2242 GMT 8 Jun 88

["Pool item]

[Text] Kaesong June 8 (KCNA)— The senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission Wednesday sent a telephone message to the senior member of the U.S. side on North-South student talks.

The telephone message says:

The North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks informed us that it would send to Panmumjon members of the delegation and persons concerned to participate in North-South student talks slated for three p.m. on June 10, 1988, in Panmunjom.

In this connection, our side notifies your side that we will provide all the members coming to Panmunjom to attend North-South student talks with freedom of their activities and safety and all conveniences and asks your side to take steps to guarantee the same conditions.

0521 GMT 9 Jun 88

South Students 'Struggle' To Hold Talks SK0806153688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—More than 10,000 students of 48 universities and colleges in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and all other parts of South Korea Tuesday staged anti-"government" demonstrations after holding rallies to support and achieve the June 10 student talks, according to a South Korean radio report.

Participating in the rallies and demonstrations were students of 12 universities in Seoul and Pusan—Seoul University, Chungang University and University of Foreign Studies, and Tonga University in Pusan, and 8 universities including Kyongbuk University in Taegu area and Chonnam University, Choson University and Honam College in Kwangju area.

The large-scale rallies and demonstrations of student all over South Korea were timed to coincide with the "warning talk" of the chief of the puppet police head-quarters declaring that the June 10 North-South student talks would never be allowed, said the radio.

Rally, Sit-In Held SK0906052988 Pyongyang KCNA in English

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—Struggle for the realization of June 10 North-South student talks is continuously reported from South Korea.

More than 2,000 of students in Pusan who participated in a rally to support the holding of North-South student working level talks held a fierce demonstration on the afternoon of June 7, chanting "North-South reunification" and other slogans.

Over 1,000 students of Choson University in Kwangju, too, held a sit-in strike on the same day.

120 students who were walked off by the fascist police on June 6 because they attemated to hold a festival for reunification at the Imjin Pavilion prior to June 10 North-South student talks at Panmunjom continued their struggle at a pupper police station in high spirits.

Meanwhile, the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Reunification held an extraordinary general meeting of representatives on June 7 and adopted a resolution supporting June 10 North-South student talks.

'Suppression' of Students Denounced SK0906054988 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets are launching suppressive offensive to scuttle North-South student talks at a time when the entire

fellow-countrymen now unanimously desire to n alise successfully a historic meeting of North and South Korean students at Panmunjom scheduled tomorrow.

The fascist clique held criminal confabs one after another to check and frustrate North-South student talks, issued a suppressive order to the police throughout South Korea to round up and punish students who gather at a place of talks and launched a "checkup and search" campaign and racket to detain and search all delegates to North-South student talks with the mobilization of tens of thousands of police, talking about "radical blockade of student talks."

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary denouncing this says that brandishing sword against students desirous of national reconciliation, unity and reunification can be done only by traitors who are fearful of the popular masses and is a fascist epileptic fit of splittist maniacs staking their remaining days in division. In a commentary the paper brands the ballad of the No Tae-u group to hold "dialogue" with the North while cracking down upon South Korean students who want to join hands with students of the northern half of Korea as a mockery of and an insult to dialogue for reunification.

They oppose argument on "talks between the high authorities" with nothing true and new to our proposal for wide-range negotiation and bar North-South student talks and thus commit an indelible dual and treble crime against the country and nation.

The No Tae-u group roust discard the self-justified, anti-national and fascist way of thinking to monopolize dialogue and play a solo in it and abuse it for its moves for anti-communist confrontation and permanent nation-splitting moves if they do not want to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors who met a miserable end while running wild in the scheme for confrontation and division and refrain from suppressing the righteous action of students for North-South student talks.

South's Proposal Criticized SK0906003488 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2245 GMT 8 Jun 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Pyong/ang June 8 (KCNA)—The preparatory committee of the North side to North-South student talks in a statement published today denounced the South Korean rulers for the proposal of "talks between authorities" they brought forward with the aim of preventing South Korean students from meeting with students in the North and of failing North-South student talks to be held at Panmunjom on June 10.

Noting that the South Korean rulers are kicking up fascist crackdown campaign in a bid to block student talks at Panmunjom, crying that they would discuss at "talks between authorities" the issue of mutual visit

between students in the North and the South, an issue which is already included in the agenda of North-South student talks, the statement says:

This gives the lie to their statement that they would discuss the issue of mutual visits between students in the North and the South.

If they have any intention to hold dialogue, the South Korean authorities should not obstruct North-South student talks but provide all conditions for their successful opening.

CPRF Statement on South 'Blocking' Talks SK0906051388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—If the South Korean puppets truly want dialogue and reunification, they should give up their brigandish argument for a "unified channel of dialogue", stop blocking the student taks in Panmunjom and refrain from barring the parties, groupings and people of all strata of South Korea from coming to dialogue with us.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland says this in its Information No. 479 dated June 8 denouncing the South Korean puppets for desperately trying to foil the North-South student talks in Panmunjom.

The information notes:

Crying that the student talks "can never be allowed" because they may cause "disvision of public opinion and social disorder," the South Korean military fascist clique made a wholesale roundup of those students who are promoting preparations for the talks and declared that it would post 50,000 puppet police along the road from Seoul to Panmunjom from June 7 to 10 to walk away all the students going toward the Imjin Pavilion and check the North-South student talks.

The desperate attempt of the No Tae-u group "to totally block" the North-South student talks with a loud cry for a "unified channel of dialogue" clearly shows to the world once again that it is a group of despicable traitors who take no notice of dialogue and reunification, the country and the nation.

Although the puppets are these days clamouring about "activation of dialogue" and "exchange of visits" as if they were interested in dialogue and reunification, this is no more than a camouflage to cover up their splittiut and treacherous nature.

NODONG SINMUN on Opening Door to Dialogue SK0806233988 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 8 Jun 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—Commenting on the statement issued by the preparatory committee of the North side to the North-South joint conference in connection with the fact that the South Korean authorities recently proposed "North-South talks of high-level authorities" through a "letter in the name of the prime minister", NODONG SINMUN today says that the door must be flung wide oven for dialogue.

Recalling that the South Korean rulers who had not sent even a reply to the letters of the North side containing a proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference dor conveyed letters on the proposal for North-South student talks, made public the "letter" unilaterally through radio, not through the normal channel, instead of discharging their responsibility and obligations, the author of the commentary says:

This makes us view their "proposal for dialogue" as one aimed at propagands effects, far from being urged by a good will to improve North-South relations with sincerity.

While proposing to have "mutual visits between people" of broad strata, they persistently evade such wide-range form of dialogue as a North-South joint conference attended by the authorities and representatives of the political parties, groupings and people of all social standings, and loudly cry for a "single government channel" of dialogue sponsored by the authorities. This fact alone makes it clear to everybody that their "proposal for dialogue" is window-dressing and false propaganda.

It is not a sincere approach to the reunification issue for the South Korean rulers to insist on dialogue only in the form of "talks between authorities."

The reunification question can be solved satisfactorily in the interests of the nation only when a dialogue attended not only by authorities of both sides but also by all the parties, groupings and people of broad strata is arranged as proposed by us.

The outcry for "dialogue" raised by the South Korean authorities with a sudden change of attitude is intended to keep the North's new negotiation policy from influencing the South Korean people and arrest the movement for reunification which is gaining momentum in South Korea. This also represents their anti-reunification, anti-national stance for monopolizing the dialogue and using to strengthen their dictatorial system, create "two Koreas" and foster North-South confrontation just as their predecessors did.

Olympic Committee Urges Cohosting of Games SK0906045488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Statement issued in Pyongyang by the DPRK Olympic Committee on 9 June—read by announcer]

[Text] As the Olympic games approach, voices calling for realizing their cohosting are resounding more loudly than ever among various South Korean parties, factions, people from all walks of life, and youths and students. At this time, the persons in authority in South Korea, while forcibly suppressing the unanimous will of the South Korean people, are openly babbling that the Olympic games can never be cohosted and that it is impossible to realize their cohosting.

On 16 May, the chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee stated that because of the time factor, it is impossible to realize the International Olympic Committee's proposal (?to allow [the DPRK] to host a limited number of events). He also urged us to withdraw our demand for cohosting. On 1 June, the spokesman for the DJP stated that in reality, cohosting is impossible. He also made remarks that defame our proposal for cohosting. From the perspective of the nation and the Olympic movement—the latter seeks peace and friendship as its ideals—such remarks by the persons in authority in South Korea are in no way forgivable.

Today, cohosting the Olympic games has become the earnest desire n only of the people in the northern half but also of the South Korean youths and students, political, social, and religious circles, and people from all other walks of life. Not only the Korean people but also the world's peace-loving people demand that cohosting of the Olympic games by the North and South be realized.

Nevertheless, the persons in authority in South Korea openly oppose the cohosting of the Olympic games. This is an unforgivable challenge to all the Korean people in the North and South and to the world's peace-loving people. It is also a treacherous act designed to at all costs perpetuate the division of the country and the nation by unilaterally and forcibly hosting the Seoul Olympic games. Even as they persistently oppose cohosting, the persons in authority in South Korea, while saying they will work to the last moment to persuade us to participate in the Seoul Olympics, are using cunning, deceptive tricks in an effort to conceal their treacherous maneuvers and to soothe the ever-growing popular demand by the South Korean youths, students, and people from all walks of life for cohosting. This cannot be overlooked. The chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, who had repeatedly babbled that it is impossible to realize cohosting, has made such remarks. Even the South Korean prime minister stated that they would keep their doors open to the last moment to convince us to participate in the Seoul Olympic games. This is preposterous.

How on earth can they have us participate in the unilaterally hosted Seoul Olympics without the realization of cohosting? This is as foolish an illusion as attempting to fish from a tree. That the South Korean persons in authority make this sort of gibberish is, in itself, an intolerable defilement and mockery of the South Korean people who strongly demand cohosting with us.

The persons in authority and those involved in Olympic affairs in South Korea should immediately stop the clumsy deceptive drama that runs counter to the pannational yearning of the people in the North and the South. If the South Korean persons in authority truly desire our participation in the Olympic games, they should open the door of cohosting without delay. If this happens, everything will be solved smoothly and the 24th Olympic games will be held successfully.

As we have already made clear, because the Olympic games are not being held in a foreign country, but in Korea—whether North or South—and because all the people in the North and the South demand cohosting, there cannot be a condition that precludes cohosting. The question depends upon whether the South Korean persons in authority will cohost the Olympics in conformity with the yearning and aspiration of the entire nation for national reconciliation and reunification or whether they will unilaterally host the Olympics for perpetual national division from an antinational position.

We will never participate in Olympic games which are unilaterally hosted in Seoul for perpetual national division. How can one kick a ball while tear gas is being fired randomly and people are dying when the Seoul Olympics are unilaterally held under the protection of a U.S. aircraft carrier? Olympic games held in this manner will leave an indelible stain on the history of the Olympics.

The South Korean persons in authority should squarely face reality and act with discretion.

The DPRK Olympic Committee will continue to struggle until the day the Olympics are held to realize the cohosting of the Olympics in conformity with the yearning of all the people in the North and the South and the people of the world.

[Date] 9 June 1988, Pyongyang

Air Pollution in Seoul Said Harmful to Athletes SK0706152588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—Press and public circles of foreign countries, expressing deep apprehensions about air pollution in Seoul, said that the Olympic games in such a place would do harm to the health of players.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA said: Owing to the tear gas fired by the puppet police almost every day, pedestrians cannot walk even a few steps without coughing or sneezing.

The head of a Sri Lankan team which had participated in a basketball tournament held in Seoul, expressed his discontent saying:

"The air of Seoul is smoky and the dim and greyish sky is not a sky. I could not endure stinging smell and serious headache."

A survey report of a U.S. institute underlined:

"Air pollution in Seoul is most serious in the world. Due to this pollution, the Seoul citizens are suffering from various diseases and, inhabitants in the industrial districts are undergoing greater damages because of pollution which surpasses a dangerous level." THE NEW YORK TIMES reported about air pollution in Seoul:

In fact, sewages and waste chemicals are piled up everywhere outside houses.

If one takes to a street, tears fall spontaneously and he feels headache. This is a common phenomenon. Streets are filled with sooty smoke and even taxi cabs cough.

According to an AFP report, air pollution in the marathon course starting from the Olympic stadium and running along the River Han is 1.8 times the international tolerance limits.

The Bangladesh magazine CHITA BANGLA said: If international games are held in Seoul, players will be suffocated by flies, pollution and the smell of sewage characteristic of the city.

The Nigerian paper daily SKETCH stressed that pollution in Seoul would destroy the function of the lungs of sportsmen.

A noted researcher of sports medicine in Britain said: Players who participate in the Seoul Olympic games will suffer seriously from air pollution.

Further on Soviet Special Envoy's Visit

Holds News Conference SK0906044788 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—Alexandr Kapto, member and first deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who is a special envoy of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met with reporters at the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang on June 8.

Present at the press conference were men of the press and reporters of NODONG SINMUN, the Korean Central News Agency, the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, MINJU CHOSON and other press organs in Pyongyang and foreign correspondents.

Foreign diplomatic envoys, press officials of different embassies here and Soviet ambassador Gennadiy Bartoshevich and his embassy officials were also present.

Special envoy Alexandr Kapto said he was received by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Il-song high, estimated the work of the Soviet Union at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit, he noted.

Giving detailed accounts of the problems of limitation and reduction of arms, human rights and humanitarianism, settlement of regional conflicts and bilateral relations which were discussed at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Moscow, the special envoy stated that the Soviet Union regards the talks as an important event in the Soviet-U.S. relations and international relations.

Recalling that the situation created on the Korean peninsula was discussed at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks, he said in this regard the Soviet Union informed the U.S. side of the proposal put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song to hold a North-South joint conference attended by the authorities and representatives of political parties and public organisations and people of all social standings in the North and the South of Korea.

But the U.S. side took a negative stand at the talks, he said, and added: the Soviet Union demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, saying it is important to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, if political and military tensions created on the Korean peninsula are to be eased.

Questions were put by reporters.

Attends Party SK0706043688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—A party was given Monday for the special envoy of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and his companion on a visit to Korea.

Invited there were special envoy Alexandr Kapto, member and first deputy director of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, and his companion, Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich and his embassy officials.

The party was attended by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea, Hyon Chunkuk, director, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director, of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned.

Secretary Hwang Chang-yop and special envoy Alexandr Kapto made speeches at the party.

Received by Kim II-song SK0906043388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Ilsong, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 8 received Alexandr Kapto, member and first deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who is paying a visit to Korea as a special envoy of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Soviet Ambassador E.P. to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich was also present.

The great leader President Kim Il-song had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the special envoy informed him of the results of the meeting of the Moscow Soviet-U.S. summit and the views of the Soviet leadership on the prospect of disarmament, the coordination of regional disputes and the development of the situation in the world and the Asian-Pacific region.

He also conveyed the support and solidarity of the party and government of the Soviet Union for the consistent stand and sincere efforts of the WPK and the DPRK government for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

President Kim Il-song highly estimated the efforts of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for peace and expressed support to the recent major initiatives and concrete steps of the Soviet Union to prevent the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee peace and security.

Gives Gift to Kim Il-song SK0806154088 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Ilsong general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Alexandr Kapto, member and first deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who is a special envoy of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachyov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by the special envoy Wednesday.

Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il SK0806154588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Alexandr Kapto, member and first deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who is a special envoy of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachyov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an offical concerned by the special envoy Wednesday.

Departs for Home 9 June SK0906103688 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—Aleksandr Kapto, member and first deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, left for home today after visiting Korea as a special envoy of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He was seen off at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Gennadiy Bartoshevich, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

South Korea

North Korean Defector Meets Journalists SK0906001888 eoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 8 Jun 88

[News conference by North Korean defector Kim Chong-min, former president of the Taeyang Trading Company under the WPK Personnel Department recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified moderator] Before he answers the first question, let me ask Mr Kim Chong-min to briefly introduce himself. Mr Kim Chong-min, would you please introduce yourself? Please come closer to the microphones.

[Kim Chong-min] I was born in Yongchon County, North Pyongan Province. My name is Kim Chong-min. Before I came here, I was president of the Taeyang Trading Company under the North Korean WPK Personnel Department.

[Reporter Choe Chon-sik] I am CHUNGANG ILBO reporter Choe Chon-sik. First of all, I, with all the people, sincerely welcome you, Mr Kim Chong-min. Mr Kim Chong-min, I know that you are the highest ranking North Korean official to defect to Korea so far. Focusing on your duty in North Korea, would you tell us the details of your career and family background?

[Kim] Before I came here, I was president of the Taeyang Trading Company under the North Korean WPK Personnel Department. The trading company is called Taeyang Trading Company because it is a trading organization that assists the operation of universities by earning foreign currency. The Personnel Department of the central party is supervising the construction of the economic center that will be used during the 13th [World Youth and Student] Festival scheduled to be held in Pyongyang next year. This company, a trading company that conducts foreign trade, was established last October to earn \$2 million by this September and to, in the future, earn foreign currencies necessary for the operation of the higher party school, the people's economic college, and the college of international relations, all of which are universities or bases where leading cadres are educated.

I will briefly tell you about my career. I was born on 10 September, 1943 at Chungdan-ri, Pura-myon, Yongchon County, North Pyongan Province. I graduated from a people's school and a middle school. When I was a second grader in a high middle school, I joined the People's Army. I was discharged as a master sergeant after 6 years of service. After that, I worked at Pyongyang Television Broadcasting Station for 1 year and returned, as a master sergeant, to the Communication Department of the Guard Bureau of the Public Security Ministry. While working there, I was promoted as an officer and worked as cultural guidance-officer, director of a public hall, deputy president of the (Materials) Corporation, and manager of the Foreign Currency Department. After that, I worked as deputy director in charge of foreign currency and president of Taebo Trading Corporation. Last October, I became president of the Taeyang Trading Company under the Personnel Department of the Worker's Party. I will briefly introduce my family in the North. I have a wife, two sons and a daughter, an older brother, and a father-in-law.

[Moderator] Next question, please.

[Reporter Ha Nam-sin] I am reporter Ha Nam-sin working for the Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation. You held a high-ranking post in North Korea and you had your wife and children there. Nevertheless, you defected regardless of the risk. What was your direct motivation for the defection?

[Kim] While serving as president of the Taeyang Trading Company after serving for the Taebo Trading Company, I traveled abroad many times. I traveled to China, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, and other East European countries, as well as to Zaire and many other African countries.

Over this course, I came to realize how closed and rigid is the North Korean society. I also came to realize its economic backwardness. Moreover, in Zaire and other countries, I saw Hyundai automobiles, color television receivers, and other electronic products of South Korea and I realized, to some extent, the superiority of the South Korean society and its economic system.

At the same time, while I was on an official trip to Zaire, I was under instructions to buy cobalt from Zaire and sell it to East European countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany as an intermediary for profit to secure \$2 million to be used for the 13th youth-student festival to be held in Pyongyang next year. I was also supposed to establish a joint venture company in Africa to make money there and to buy counterfeit dollars.

The tasks to be fulfilled during my official travel were to raise funds for the 13th youth-student festival, to which the party had attached great significance. Therefore, I was entrusted with the task under Kim Chong-il's ratification on 7 January. Thus, it was a very important task and I embarked on my travel clearly understanding just how important.

However, as I tried to carry out the intermediary trade of cobalt, I found that, though there was some demand, most East European countries wanted deferred payments because of their insolvency. Thus, I came to clearly realize it was impossible to fulfill my mission within the period of my official travel.

At the same time, as for establishing a joint venture company in Africa, discussions were held, but a contract had to be concluded according to a decision from Pyongyang. As for obtaining counterfeit dollars, which was separate from the 7 January ratification, I tried to buy them after learning of the situation. However, I was unable to meet the counterfeit-dollar dealers or to see any counterfeit dollars.

While considering these situations, I had come to realize that I failed to fulfill my travel duties, which were considered to be very important by the party. I thought I would report the situation to Pyongyang and, then, decide what to do. However, the strong demand from Pyongyang was that I should unconditionally provide \$500,000 in foreign currency, including 200,000 counterfeit dollars, during my official travel. Pyongyang told me that. Only then, would everything would be all right. It sent me a stern warning that, otherwise, I would be prohibited from travelling abroad.

I clearly knew that prohibiting my overseas travel would not be the end of it. This was because my travel duties were a party task ratified by Kim Chong-il. In the North, if someone violates Kim Il-song's teaching or Kim Chong-il's direction, there is no excuse; he will be executed or punished, regardless of his position and past achievements. This, precisely, is the North Korean society.

Under such circumstances, I figured that if I returned home without fulfilling my mission, I could face severe punishment, particularly, because of official funds I had spent during my official travel. If I had succeeded as an intermediary selling cobalt, it would not be a serious problem, but about \$28,000 I spent would be considered an appropriation of official funds. Thus, I would face investigation by the supreme prosecutor's office and have to serve at least a 10-year prison term. I felt my future was pitch dark.

In the past, when similar incidents took place in earning foreign currency and in carrying out the work of trading companies in North Korean society, such consequences came about, even though the incidents were not directly linked to the task given by Kim Chong-il or to an important task of the party.

Therefor, I figured I would face very serious consequences, since I failed to fulfill my important task. I imagined I would be expelled from the party and my job and my family would be placed in an inextricable predicament.

With this in mind, I reached the conclusion that I could never return to the North. I thought about where I could go. I thought that I might go to a third country.

However, I made up my mind that I should go to the South, South Korea, because I decided that it would be best to go where our compatriots live with the same custom and language. Thus, ultimately, I came here by taking advantage of my official travel, which would be my last such opportunity.

[Moderator] In his answers, Mr Kim Chong-min used the words "chuldang" and "chuljik." Let me explain these words just for your information. The word "chuldang" means expulsion from the party and the word "chuljik" means expulsion from one's job.

[KBS reporter Kim Kwang-san] I am reporter Kim Kwang-san from KBS. When you referred to your motive for defection a while ago, you said that you had been assigned the mission of obtaining 200,000 counterfeit dollars. \$200,000 is a lot of money. Can you tell us how the money was to be used?

[Kim Chong-min] I received the instruction to obtain counterfeit dollars from Kim Il-san, deputy director of the WPK Personnel Department, who is in charge of the Taeyang Trading Company. I went on temporary duty

for the first time on 25 November last year after the trading company was established. I received this instruction from him before my first temporary duty. At that time, Kim Il-san, said that black marketing of counterfeit dollars was prevalent in Nigeria and Zaire ino Africa, and instructed me to find out ways to obtain them in the black markets of these countries. He then told me not to panic but act calmly with composure in finding out ways to obtain counterfeit dollars in these countries, saying: This is a very important task. If there is a problem in fulfilling this task, it will become a problem for the state. This was the first time I came to know about counterfeit dollars. I was so suspicious of this that I asked him where the counterfeit dollars would be used. He then said: You don't have to know it. All you need to do is obtain counterfeit dollars.

Of course, I could not ask him again. But, considering the fact that the situation of foreign exchange was extremely strained and Kim Il-san's assignment of obtaining counterfeit dollars was one of the party's urgent tasks, I thought that Kim Il-san's instruction of obtaining counterfeit dollars was intended for replenishing the deficit of foreign exchange in North Korea, for use in North Korea's overseas operations, or for use in North Korea's operations against South Korea.

When he assigned me the task of obtaining counterfeit dollars, Kim Il-san instructed me not to use the word "counterfeit dollars" but to use such an argot as "ka." After receiving this task from Kim Il-san last year, I, together with (Yun Yong-il), councillor at the North Korean Embassy in Zaire, and (Kwon Song-chol), chief of the Councillors Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was my companion, went to black markets in Kinshasa, Zaire, that dealt in counterfeit dollars. But, we could not find any black-market dealers of counterfeit dollars in the black markets. However, when I briefed Kim Il-san on my temporary duty last year, I told him that it would not be impossible to obtain counterfeit dollars, but that it would take some time to obtain them. Why did I report to him as such? I was told by (Yun Yong-il) that counterfeit dollars could be obtained if there was ample time.

When I left Pyongyang for my second temporary duty this year, Kim Il-san instructed me not only to make money through intermediate trade of cobalt, but also to obtain counterfeit dollars. According to this instruction, I tried to find out ways to obtain counterfeit dollars in the black market in front of the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire, but it was all in vain.

Such being the situation, I sent a false report to Pyongyang saying that it was possible to obtain counterfeit dollars. I did this not only for fear of punishment on my failure in carrying out the temporary duty mission, including the intermediate trade of cobalt, but also for the purpose of extending my temporary duty period for I more month. At that time, Kim II-san urged me to obtain and bring back 200,000 in counterfeit dollars and the profits acquired from my temporary duty that were valued at \$500,000 as soon as possible. Thereafter, Kim Il-san sent cables to me in succession. I was very embarrassed at this and instinctively thought that the failure of my temporary duty assignment would definitely create a big problem. It was obvious that obtaining counterfeit dollars was impossible. Nevertheless, Pyongyang urged me to obtain counterfeit dollars. From this my perception was that there must be urgent tasks that Pyongyang was seeking.

[Reporter Yi Chong-ho] I am reporter Yi Chong-ho working for the YONHAP News Agency. Would you please describe the course of your arrival in Seoul since you made up your mind to defect? And you indicated that you had once thought of going to a third country, but you finally selected South Korea where your compatriots live with the same customs. In this regard, did you ever feel any concern for any punishment or anything that you might face in South Korea?

[Kim] My decision to come to South Korea can be attributed to the fact that I had opportunities to listen to South Korean radio broadcasts, when I was working in the communications field in the Ministry of Public Security, and that I had reached a firm conclusion, when I made a tentative report in Moscow to Pyongyang, that I would face a very unfavorable consequence. I thought that this might be the last opportunity for me and I thought I should go to South Korea. However, it was very difficult for me to come to South Korea either from the Soviet Union or from East Germany because they are socialist allies of North Korea, which is closely associated with them. Anyway, I managed to get through this difficult course and arrive at a third country. At an airport of the third country, I telephoned the South Korean Embassy and, with the support of a staff member of the embassy, I safely arrived at Kimpo Airport in Seoul.

After I had made up my mind to come to South Korea, the thought of going to a third country came up. This was because of the fact that North and South Koreas have been divided for a long period of time, even though they are the same nation and people, and because they are continuing to confront one another, even though they are the same compatriots. Under these circumstances, I once thought that my family might face an even more serious consequence and the North might have even stronger animosity toward myself, if I would come to South Korea. However, this was only a moment's thought and my final decision was that I should go to my own nation, my own soil, and my own fatherland.

[Moderator] Next question, please.

[Unidentified LONDON TIMES reporter] Do you know anything about North Korea's plans to hinder the Olympics? [Kim] It was sometime in 1981 that I came to know through North Korea's NODONG SINMUN, other newspapers, and radio broadcasts that the Olympics would be held in South Korea.

However, at that time, it was a long way before 1988, and this was mentioned only once at that time. Since then, it had not been mentioned broadly. So I forgot about it. Then, in 1985, the idea of North-South cohosting was put forth and extensive demands continued for the cohosting. As a result, I came to know about the specifics of the Seoul Olympics.

As for North Korea's plans to hinder the Seoul Olympics, I do not know the specifics since I was not a functionary specializing in that area. But I once heard from (Kwon Song-chol), chief of the Councillors Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied me during my overseas trip this time, that one of the central tasks of the North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs was to persuade the socialist countries and other allies, through DPRK embassies in foreign countries, not to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, in an effort to hinder them. This was also presented as an official task. Even delegations that were on official trips like mine, which was a trade delegation, received a task. Namely, according to their status and ability, when they meet with opposing sides overseas for negotiations, their task is to correctly explain the 1988 Seoul Olympics, to propagandize that these are very unfair games under the circumstances in which the Korea peninsula is divided into the North and South, and to persuade them not to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

[Moderator] Next question, please.

[Reporter Yi Chun] I am reporter Yi Chun working for HANGUK ILBO. You have said that your main mission was to earn hard currency. This is something very unfamiliar to us. Would you please explain what the mission to earn hard currency specifically is; what is really being done toward this end; why such tasks are necessary; and why the Ministry of Public Security should ever get involved in such tasks?

[Kim] As for the task of earning foreign currencies, at present, North Korea is in need of them to obtain new facilities and technology and in urgent need to earn hard currency, because, in 1971 when the 6-year plan was being carried out, North Korea failed in fulfilling its economic construction plan, which it continued to carry out ever since the liberation; serious gaps started to be created among the infrastructures of the industries; the problem of technological backwardness arose due to poor facilities; and materials were insufficient, and because, without hard currency, North Korea cannot surpass the level of 1971.

However, under the pres nt circumstances in North Korea, it is very difficult to provide hard currency for all economic areas and, in particular, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which is in charge of earning hard currency, alone can never provide the hard currency required by the state. Therefore, based on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, each area should settle their problems themselves. To this end, the party has put forth the line that each area should earn hard currency all by itself. This was, it can be said, precisely the initiation of the tasks of earning hard currency.

As for the ways of earning hard currency, along with the mobilization of all products across the country that can be exported, all plants, enterprises, fisheries associations, and all other organizations are participating in earning hard currency by establishing their own individual departments or nonstanding committees.

Let me briefly tell you how foreign currencies are earned. If a nonpermanent organization secures a resource to earn foreign currency, it exports it to foreign countries through a trading company that deals with the item. This same organization will spend the money it has earned this way.

The Public Security Ministry became involved in earning foreign currency. This ministry is a state organization and exists in the form of a suppressive organization in the name of defending the lives and property of the people. [as heard] As a suppressive organization, it carries out its duty of maintaining and strengthening the dictatorial system by mobilizing secret police. Why, then, is it involved in earning foreign currency? North Korea is short of foreign currency. The party presented to each unit the task of earning foreign currency by itself in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The Public Security Ministry cannot be an exception to this. The Public Security Ministry, which, as well as its basic organizations, has trading companies as its umbrella organizations, earns foreign currency. The Public Security Ministry has the Tonghung Trading Company; the Taebo Trading Company, where I worked; and the Chilbosan Tranding Company. It established a jointventure company overseas. The Chilbosan Trading Company established a joint-venture company, a construction company, in Democratic Yemen [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]. This is the only jointventure company it has.

[Moderator] Would you please ask another question?

[Reporter Mun Chong-hwan] I am Mun Chong-hwan from SANKEI SIMBUN. Do you know anything about the Korean Air [KAL] incident. If you do, have you ever heard anything about Miss Kim Hyon-hui and Yi Un-hye [the Japanese woman who Kim Hyon-hui alleged taught her Japanese]? I would appreciate it if you tell us whether you, Mr Kim Chong-min, conducted operational activities in person, while carrying out activities overseas?

[Kim] What are you talking about? I carried out my overseas activities only in trade. Even though I worked for the Public Security Ministry, I carried out my duty as a trader in a trading company of the Public Security Ministry and in Taeyang Trading Company. I have never carried out other duties.

As for Kim Hyon-hui, who participated in the explosion of a South Korean passenger plane, I knew from reading and listening to North Korean newspapers and radios that the South Korean passenger plane explosion incident was caused by poor maintenance by the passenger plane company and that it had nothing to do with North Korea.

When I received an orientation lecture at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before I left Pyongyang, the Information Bureau of the ministry told me about the KAL incident. The bureau stated that it was clused by a mechanical failure and that North Korea had nothing to do with it. However, in Moscow I heard (Kwon Song-chol), chief of the Councillors Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied me during this trip overseas and who is former North Korean ambassador to Zaire and known to have good knowledge of domestic and external intelligence because of his diplomatic career, say that the father of Kim Hyon-hui, who bombed a South Korean passenger plane, was a secretary in the North Korean Embassy in Angola and that he was recalled to Pyongyang after the bombing incident. (Kwon Song-chol) further stated that what he had mentioned about this [the KAL bombing incident] should be kept secret. Upon hearing this, I suspected that North Korea was involved in the incident. At the same time, I felt shame.

[Moderator] Next question please.

[Pyon Sang-ok] I am reporter Pyon Sang-ok from the Christian Broadcasting System. Have you had access to the news media, such as television or newspapers, since your arrival here?

[Kim Chong-min] No, I have not had access to television or newspapers.

[Pyon Sang-ok] The unification issue has recently become a hot issue among our people. What is the opinion or approach of the North Korean people toward national unification? Could you tell us about the opinions and views of the ruling circles, youths, students, and ordinary people in North Korea toward reunification?

[Kim Chong-min] The people in North Korea, including high-ranking officials, share the belief that it is the most supreme desire and task to reunite the blood vessels of a nation that have been cut. In fact, I firmly believe that the issue of national unification is an urgent task that should be settled at the earliest possible date. However, although it seems that North Korea's theory on national unification has been consistent since national liberation [in 1945] and the 25 June Korean War, the method of

national unification that it seeks, in fact, has never changed. Its line of unification has not changed and will not change in the future. In a nutshell, we cannot expect any other unification line from North Korea apart from the unification line of the WKP.

[Moderator] Next question please.

[LIBERATION reporter] I am a reporter from LIBER-ATION. I am going to ask a question first in French—I mean in English—and then it will be translated. Mr Kim, how much money do you get from the South Korean Government for defecting, and what is going to be your occupation in South Korea now? What are your plans? Are you planning to work for security or anywhere else?

[Kim] I, being in South Korea now, will tell you exactly what I think. I am a Korean, and came to our nation from the North, the opposite part. I did not come here seeking any compensation or honor. Since I lived for 45 years under the communist system in the North since birth, I do not know the South Korean society well. Therefore, I will decide what I will do in the future, learning step by step from the South Korean people.

[Moderator] Next question, please.

[WASHINGTON POST reporter] WASHINGTON POST. Question will be translated. Could you please tell us if, among the party cadres that you worked with, there is any opposition to the eventual succession of Kim Chong-il to the leadership of North Korea?

[Kim] Since the liberation in 1945 to the present, there has been a set pattern of politics in North Korea run by the Kim Il-song dictatorship. North Korea reveals its features as a closed society to the entire world. The dictatorial system of Kim Il-song is not only seizing North Korea today, but his desire for long-term power by hereditary transmission of power to his son has become a reality. As a person who has lived in North Korea, I thought about what would happen to the hereditary transmission of the Kim Il-song system from father to son. I do not know whether Kim Il-song did it thinking that what he imposed upon the North Korean people was right. He must have thought that way. However I believe he was unable to calculate what would be the consequences of the hereditary transmission of the system to his son Kim Chong-il. In North Korea's upper hierarchy of power, including the older groups in the Army and in the party, there are those who disapprove of the hereditary transmission of power; although there is a pro-Kim Chong-il faction, there is, of course, an anti-Kim Chongil faction. Although we will have to wait and see how they will uphold or oppose the Kim Chong-il's hereditary power after Kim Il-song's death, I can say that things will be very difficult. I think this way because Kim Chong-il himself is a very ignorant man. Let me cite a funny story about this. There is a river called the Potong River beside the Taedong River in Pyongyang. The Poultry General Bureau, in an attempt, they claimed, to improve

the scenery of the Potong River, requested Kim Chongil's permission to raise ducks on the Potong River. In North Korea, everything, including such decisions, must get the approval of Kim Chong-il before it is implemented. Kim Chong-il approved this. The ducks on the river may have contributed to the beautification of the city to a certain degree, but the Fish Raising General Bureau complained that the ducks were eating up all the fish in the river. Therefore, the bureau appealed to Kim Chong-il complaining that the ducks were eating up all the young fish, seriously affecting fish raising. Thereupon, Kim Chong-il approved this complaint. This is an example of the politics run by Kim Chong-il, who changes his mind again and again each day, explaining the lack of qualifications of Kim Chong-il as the boss of North Korean politics today. I therefore should question whether the opposition forces will continue to uphold Kim Chong-il after the hereditary transmission of power.

The people themselves cannot openly talk about this. Under the system of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il in North Korea, no one, by even a slip of the tongue, can suggest things connected with their authority. He is severely punished. Such an act would be dealt with as a very serious political problem. Under such circumstances, one cannot hear the people openly express their opinions, but from what I could communicate through minds after living with them for 40-odd years, about 20 years as an adult, what they communicated was that they do not believe anything at all.

[Moderator] Now we will receive one more question. Please go ahead.

[HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN reporter] I am Kim Yong-kun, a reporter from HANGUK KYONGJE SIN-MUN. You said that the North Korean economic situation is so difficult that it had to import counterfeit dollar currencies. What are the goods imported and exported? rlease tell us about the trade of North Korea. I would like to ask another question. You told us the items the Taeyang Trading Company dealt with were such rare metals as cobalt, mangan, and uranium. These rare metals are known to be used in large quantities to manufacture ultramodern equipment and military weapons. I suspect that although the Taeyang Trading Company, on a short-term basis, was importing rare metals from countries like Zaire to earn foreign currency by transiting it to East European countries, the long-term objective was to secure a base of operations to import raw materials from overseas to North Korea.

[Kim] Concerning the status of trade for earning foreign currency in North Korea, North Korea, of course, controls the form and organization of trade. There is the Ministry of Trade under the State Administration Council. There is the form of trade by which they sell and buy goods with the Soviet Union and China and other socialist countries under the state's protocol trade plan. This is called the state protocol trade plan. Through this, they sell such goods produced in North Korea as cement,

magnesia, clinker, coal, gold; nonferrous metals, such as zinc, (?electric zinc), lead, and copper; and other usable minerals from North Korea, such as iron ore. In exchange for these they import such goods as machinery. transport means, and chemical goods from socialist countries. This is the state trade. Besides, as I mentioned before, they conduct massive operations to earn foreign currency, because North Korea is suffering from a lack of foreign currency, to replace facilities and restructure technology to improve the imbalanced economic system that results from obsolete facilities, underdeveloped technological standards, and a shortage of raw materials, although they have an economic plan. They do this because they believe the state is unable to secure foreign currency in a uniform manner. This conclusion reached from the catastrophic economic situation in North Korea leads to the party policy that all organizations should earn foreign currency, demonstrating self-reliant revolutionary spirit. This resulted in the disorderly campaign of earning foreign currency, ultimately leading up to buying counterfeit dollars.

[Moderator] I hope you have heard enough of what you wanted to hear. You are cordially requested to leave after Mr Kim Chong-min has left. This concludes the news conference of Mr Kim Chong-min. Thank you.

Smuggling Cases Revealed SK0906011988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] [Begin editor's note] The following are major smuggling cases involving north Korean diplomats, as revealed by north Korean defector Kim Chong-min. [end editor's note]

North Korean diplomats were involved in 69 cases of smuggling in 36 foreign countries from 1971 to March 1987. Major cases included:

Oct. 20, 1976: Kim Hong-chol, north Korean ambassador to Denmark, and three other north Korean diplomats were found to have been involved in the illegal sale of 175 kilograms of narcotics, 160,000 packs of cigarettes, tax-free liquor, etc.

Dec. 19, 1976: Chae Kwang-ung, an official of the north Korean trade office in Peru, was arrested after he dealt in \$73,400 worth of contraband which included 100 wrist watches, 350 electronic calculators and silk fabric. He was expelled from the country.

Dec. 19, 1984: Two north Korean diplomats in Libya—Choe Chung-nam, 43, and Choe Kil-yong, 53—illegally introduced hundreds of thousands of U.S. dollars into Libya for exchange on the black market and reaped exhorbitant profits. They were caught in the act of exchanging the local currency they obtained on the black market into dollars at the official rate at a bank. Both of them were expelled from the country.

Dec. 6, 1985: The north Korean embassy in Pakistan was found by the Pakistani customs authorities to have smuggled 156 VCRs, 90 cassette players and an electric typewriter into the country disguised as diplomatic parcels.

January 1986: Yi Chun-shik, a second secretary of the north Korean Embassy in Nepal, was caught smuggling into Nepal \$150,000 worth of contraband including 7kg of gold ingots and 1,800 wrist watches. He was expelled from the country.

Yi Hong-ku Discusses Private Dialogue Efforts SK0906054288 Seoul YONHAP in English 0432 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will actively arrange South-North Korean dialogue on private levels, including the exchange of students, unification minister Yi Hong-ku said Thursday.

As for the government's policy that it should be the unified channel for all kinds of inter-Korean contacts, Yi said this does not mean that only government delegates will be allowed to contact North Koreans.

The top unification policymaker said that South and North Korea will have a variety of dialogues on such topics as reduced military spending if North Korea abandons its strategy of communizing the South by force.

Yi said the position of the South Korean government is that the two sides can discuss such issues as the deployment of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and replacing the armistice with a peace agreement. His remarks came in a meeting sponsored by the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity of senior journalists in South Korea.

Yi said the government will push ahead with the formation of four national panels with North Korea on social, cultural, economic and political matters.

Yi said formation of the four inter-Korean panels is the basic direction of the government's policy, adding that the unification board will develop regular exchange programs so that the largest possible inter-Korean exchanges can be realized.

Yi said the government will not restrict the people's free debate on unification even if some confusion results.

The government will also actively release documents about North Korea to enhance the people's understanding of the North, he said.

As for a call by a college professor that a communist party should be legally allowed in South Korea, the minister responded negatively saying the unique situation in which the two Koreas are engaged in extreme military confrontation should be taken into account.

Yi said the issue of how much leeway should be granted to a political group that fundamentally sympathizes with a system which threatens South Korea should be determined by the degree of the obvious and existing threat.

He also reiterated the government's denial of rumors that high-level of cials of the two Koreas had made contacts recently.

No Sees Reunification Thru Successful Olympics SK0906075188 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u said that a successful holding of the Seoul Olympics would pave the way for the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula. No also said that the Olympics will help promote South Korea's diplomatic initiative to improve its relations with the communist countries.

Those remarks were made Thursday, 100-day mark before the Seoul Olympics, during a briefing by Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho on Olympic preparations at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

No said, at the present time we must prevent any possible terrorist acts or military provocations to guarantee a safe Olympics and at the same time make it a grand festival full of enjoyment, reconciliation and peace through voluntary participation of the whole (Korean) people.

No said, we will, by staging the Olympics successfully, come to realize a social and cultural miracle, or the third miracle following the economic and political ones. He added that a clean environment, kindness and order are required for achieving the third miracle.

No also said, if collective actions including student demonstrations occur during the Olympic period, the games will be affected and the Korean people will be scorned by the world.

No requested national cooperation for the games, saying, I believe people will willingly suffer inconveniences, if any, caused by the games, and will exercise a participation spirit during the Olympic period just as people in the USA and Japan did in the Olympics they held before.

No also asked for the mass media's cooperation in helping the Korean people be fully prepared for a successful Olympiad. The president also requested that Korean politicians, regardless of whether they are members of the ruling or opposition parties, to help show what Korea has to offer.

North's Foreign Minister Fails To Show at UN SK0906091088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0903 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—Talks at the United Nations between the foreign ministers of South and North Korea may not materialize as North Korea's foreign minister failed to show up in New York as of Wednesday afternoon (local time), a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

The official, quoting a report from the Korean mission to the United Nations, said that North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam has not arrived in New York. South Korea's Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su had expressed a wish to meet Kim at the United Nations shortly before his departure to New York Wednesday.

Kim was originally scheduled to deliver a keynote speech in the ongoing special session of the U.N. General Assembly Thursday. The current session was convened for a discussion on arms reduction.

A ministry source said that, in view of Kim's absence, Pak Kil-yon, a senior official of North Korean mission to the United Nations, is expected to deliver a speech.

Meanwhile, Minister Choe met Thursday with Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, to discuss the situation on the Korean peninsula, the official added. He is to make a keynote speech Friday.

North's Rejection of Proposal Regretted SK0806235788 Seoul YONHAP in English 2349 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea has expressed regret over North Korea's virtual rejection of its recent proposal for high-level talks to discuss the North's participation in the Seoul Olympic games and other inter-Korean issues.

In a statement issued Wednesday, South Korean Government spokesman Chong Han-mo described the North's rejection as regrettable and disappointing and urged Pyongyang to accept Seoul's offer.

Chong said the proposal was reasonable and practical and fully meets both domestic and foreign aspirations for improved inter-Korean relations and national reconciliation.

If the North really hopes to resolve the pending inter-Korean issues and to realize peaceful reunification of the Korean nation, it would be reasonable for them to respond to the offer, Chong said. On June 3, South Korean Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae proposed to his North Korean counterpart Yi Kun-mo that a ministerial meeting be held this month to discuss the North's participation in the Seoul Olympics, personnel exchanges, resumption of the stalled inter-Korean dialogue, and other issues to be raised by both sides.

Pyongyang virtually rejected the offer Monday saying that it is willing to consider the proposal if the talks are held as a preliminary meeting for a joint conference it proposed earlier.

Students Rally; Vow To March to Panmunjom SK0906013188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Students around the nation held rallies yesterday in support of the controversial meeting at Panmunjom tomorrow.

At Myongji University, hundreds of students from Seoul universities gathered at 4 p.m. to protest the government ban on the Panmunjom meeting between students of south and north Korea.

"Let's topple the military dictatorship and realize the June 10 Panmunjom meeting," chanted student activists as they renewed their resolution to go ahead with truce village meeting.

A university official, however, said, "The number of students at the rally was much smaller than expected. It may be attributable to the rainy weather."

Thousands of riot policemen stood guard around Myongji to check students for firebombs or pamphlets, but didn't keep anyone from entering the campus.

Student activists at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies also rallied on their campus amid light rain.

After the rally, the students were to visit foreign embassies in Seoul to deliver copies of a letter calling for support for the Panmunjom talks with students from the north.

Similar rallies were also held at Korea University and Seoul National University.

About 100 students from Chungiu, Chungchongpuk-do, and Kongju, Chungchongnam-do, joined the SNU rally.

At Yonsei University, there were minor clashes when thousands of policemen tried to check students entering the campus.

Students at the rallies decided to pick up representatives for the Panmunjom meeting.

They resolved that some 2,000 student representatives will stage an overnight project at Yonsei University today and march for Panmunjom tomorrow.

It was reported that some students will leave for Panmunjom this morning before they are blocked by police.

In the meantime, the national police have been put on special alert because of the meeting.

Police were told to check bus terminals, railroad stations, inns and other places near universities to prevent students from carrying firebombs, placards and leaflets for the meeting.

Police, in cooperation with university administrators, combed student offices and other locations on college campuses.

Some 8,000 riot policemen will be dispatched to Yonsei University, which will be cordoned off between 8 a.m. today and tomorrow night, police sources said.

Police were also determined to prevent students in Pusan and Tacgu from coming to the capital.

In Pusan, some 1,800 police manned many checkpoints to keep students from "escaping" the port city.

There were reports that some 5,000 students in the city would attempt to leave for the capital.

Tuesday night an estimated 5,000 students rallied to push the Panmunjom meeting.

Panmunjon Permit Refused
SK0906022988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku yesterday turned down the student's demand to permit an inter-Korean student conference at Panmunjom tomorrow.

He declared the government's determination not to allow the students' meeting during talks with three student representatives who visited him yesterday afternoon.

The students were Yi Hun of Kyunghee University, Yi Chong-in of Wonkwang University and Miss Kim Suyong of Hyosong Women's University.

The students also demanded that Minister Yi, together with representatives frm opposition parties, attend a public debate on national unification slated for today at Yonsei University.

However, Yi refused to take part in the debate, saying that people's opinions should be represented through the National Assembly.

In the meantime, Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae yesterday received a visit from a group of opposition legislators.

The opposition lawmakers demanded that the government hold direct talks with students and try to persuade them to refrain from pushing ahead with their plan to hold in inter-Korean students' talks.

DJP Reaffirms Illegality

SK0906015588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Top leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party reaffirmed yesterday that the students' attempts to meet North Korean students face to face at Panmunjom are illegal and should therefore be abandoned.

President No Tae-u and key ruling party officials had intensive discussion at Chongwadae yesterday on how to cope with flourishing debates on unification formulas and the students' plan for a talk with their North Korean counterparts.

No, concurrently president of the Democratic Justice Party, chairman Yun Kil-chung and secretary general Pak Chon-pyong also pondered on ways to push ahead with democratic refroms in the operation of the party, Pak said.

After the Chongwadae discussion, the DJP came up with a three-point principle on public debates on unification.

Under the principle, all the people shall be allowed to express their own ideas on unification, their debates shall be conducted within the framework of the legal order and their opinions shall be articulated through their representatives at the parliament.

The government party renewed its call for the voluntary scrapping of the students' proposal for a talk with North Korean collegians at Panmunjom tomorrow.

Otherwise, it maintained, the students will be physically restrained by official authorities.

The DJP urged the students to grasp the North Korean regime's real intentions in the acceptance of the South Korean students' offer of the Panmunjom meeting, warning that their action may endanger national security.

Opposition Wants Postponement SK0906020188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the three opposition parties yesterday appealed to students to postpone their scheduled meeting with North Korean students tomorrow at the truce village of Panmunjom. The opposition plea was immediately hailed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, which has urged the students to withdraw their plan to meet students from Pyongyang.

In their meeting at the VIP lounge in the National Assembly, Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil also called on the government to open a dialogue with students before they act their own way and not to use physical force to prevent their march to the truce village.

The three Kims reached an accord to set up a permanent consultative committee at the National Assembly to deal exclusively with the unification issue.

A research center, tentatively named the unification policy institute, will go into operation under the umbrella of the parliamentary consultative panel.

The trio also dispatche/2 chief policy makers and spokesmen to the prime min/ster, the home affairs minister and the unification min/ster to hear the government's policy on the students' program to hold talks at Panmunjom and stage a march across the border.

The heads of the three opposition par;ties demanded the release of students jailed in the course of preparing for the Friday meeting. They also urged the government to stop searching for student activists so that the latter can undertake constructive dialogue with the government without fear of arrest.

"The government is called upon to open dialogue with students in sincere manner and clarify its attitude on the contacts of students between the south and north," they said after the meeting.

They expressed the view that it is not desirable for the government to mobilize riot police to block the students from going to the truce village.

They said the students seemed to be taking unilateral action for the south-north meeting out of their frustration with the dictatorial regimes, which have monopolized the unification issue and abused the unification issue to extend their grip on power.

"We understand their pure and patriotic aspiration for national unification but they would do better to seek dialogue with the government, political parties and figures from various walks of life to form a national consensus on the exchanges between Seoul and Pyongyang," they said.

The three Kims also called on President No Tae-u to make good his earlier commitment to the release of political detainees who are against communism and supportive of the Republic of Korea.

They asserted that President No made the commitment in their get-togther at the Blue House ast month.

The party heads talked for two hours and 40 minutes to prepare for the joint statement as they had differences on sensitive points during the talks yesterday.

Kim Tae-chung was said to have stuck to the principle of promoting the south-north dialogue, though he did not explicitly support the proposed Friday meeting between students from the south and the north.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party, was said to have called for the postponement of the students talks until public consensus is formed.

Kim Chong-pil advocated the dialogue channel between Seoul and Pyongyang should be solely in the hands of the government, according to spokesmen who attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Kim Yong-sam said he got tacit approval from the other two Kims on his proposal for a meeting of parliamentarians between Seoul and Pyongyang. But the proposal was not contained in the joint statement yesterday.

The statement also did not indicate whether the three parties will hold a joint public hearing or seminar to gather public opinions on the unification issue or the methods of south-north dialogue.

Citizens Express Concern

SK0906014188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Citizens express concern over student moves to carry out dialogue with their North Korean counterparts to discuss unification issues.

Many people, claiming student moves to be rash and without objective knowledge of North Korea, call upon the students to reeducate themselves.

But others are supportive of the student moves asking the government to accommodate the student activists as seen in a statement released by leading dissidents.

The Korean Bar Association worries about student moves, arguing that it is hasty and reckless for the students to carry out dialogue to discuss unification issue on their own overriding the government and the National Assembly.

Students bid for a dialogue should be preceded by efforts to win the support of the established generation.

Prof. Kim Pong-ku of Korea University called upon the government to start a dialogue with students to give students some execuse, under which they can back away.

If the government is out to foil the students physically, it will result in violent clashes, the consequence of which are beyond prediction, the professor said.

Prof. Yi Yong-myong of Songgyungwan University said the students should be awakened to the fact that there is no body representing the students of North Korea.

If the talks are held and North Korean student delegates appear at the Panmunjom table, the majority will be members of the Workers' Party, said the professor specializing in North Korean affairs.

So Man-pok, an editor of a gazette for the people who came down to South Korea from their homes in North Korea before and during the Korean War, said the students move is a product of kind of "sentimentalism" without respect for stark reality.

No Tae-u Supports Student Exchange Projects SK0906020588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Precident No Tae-u said yesterday that he supports students' projects for exchanges with North Korean students but he asked them to trust the government to arrange such programs as a sports meet and marches across the border.

In an exclusive interview with THE HANGUK ILBO, sister paper of THE KOREA TIMES, the President said he "particularly supports the enterprising will of the young generation toward unification."

"What is most important in promoting exchanges with North Korea is how to contact the northerners for successful results," he noted, and stressed that the channels for all kinds of inter-Korean dialogue should be confined to the government.

Turning to details of the students programs, No said, "it may be fine for these inter-Korean exchange programs to start with the scope of several hundereds, or on a larger scale involving 1,000 or 5,000 people."

For the materialization of the students' exchange programs, such issues as the guarantee of safety for students, procedural matters and other problems should be studied first, the President said.

"In view of these technical issues, it is desirable for the government to serve as a unified channel for inter-Korean dialogue or exchange programs," No said emphatically.

"It is desirable for our college students to go to Mt. Paektu in the north and North Korean students to come down to the South to take a first-hand look at the conditions of our lives," No said.

The President added that it is also desirable for students from the south and north to hold sports meets and have earnest debates on unification issues.

No said that he believes that personnel exchanges should be made by people from walks of life including politicians, businessmen, journalists, religious people, and artists.

However, No said, "These exchange projects will be unable to bear practical fruit if all groups in society, including students, claim to become the directors of talks with the north."

President No said that the relations between South and North Korea should be developed through the concept of seeking the common prosperity of the same Korean people, breaking away from the state of confrontation.

"Accordingly, unification policies should be boldly pursued," President No said.

President No then cautioned against moves by some leftist-leaning elements to topple the liberal democracy through violent and revolutionary means.

Calling for cooperation between all political parties, President No said that the government would cope resolutely with possible attempts by leftists to undermine the political system.

Turning to other political issues, President No said that he would accept whatever "interim evaluation" the people made of his achievements since his inauguration, as he had pledged during the presidential election race.

After the successful staging of the Seoul Olympics, No said, "I will decide on the timing and the method of the interim evaluation within the framework of the Constitution, after hearing opinions from various sections of society."

"Thus, judgment will be made on my will to translate into action my June 29 declaration for democratic reforms and the pledges I made during the campaigns," No said.

As for the problem of Kwangju and irregularities in the Fifth Republic, President No said, "The truth must be disclosed to the public as it is. But, it is not desirable for the investigation to magnify the emotional trauma rather than settle the issues by reconciliation and forgiveness."

No then forecast the advent of a new erg in the development of the "West Coast" during his tenure, saying that practical fruits will be borne a decade later.

"From that time, a grand movement will take place in the nation due to the development of the western coastal area, thus easing regional antagonism," No said. President No also said that the next presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will be born out of free competition.

Joint Security Meeting Held With U.S.

"Text" of Communique SK0906054688 Seoul YONHAP in English 0440 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—Following is the full text of the joint communique of the 20th annual ROK (Republic of Korea)-U.S. security consultative meeting.

- 1. The 20th annual security consultative meeting between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America was held in Seoul June 7-9, 1988. Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci and Minister of National Defense O Cha-pok led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials of both countries. Prior to the meeting the chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the two countries presided over the ROK-U.S. military committee meeting on June 7, 1988. Secretary Carlucci called on President No Tae-u and had discussions with him on matters of mutual interest.
- 2. The two delegations reaffirmed their commitment to the maintenance of peace and stability on the Gorean peninsula and pledged to maintain the close and long-standing security relationship between their two countries. Secretary Carlucci cited the U.S. troop presence and continuing efforts to improve their capabilities as signs of the U.S. commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea, a commitment that enhances the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture. The two delegations reaffirmed that they will work together to deter recurrence of hostilities on the Korean peninsula and contribute to the maintannee of peace and stability on the peninsula and in Northeast Asia.
- 3. The two delegations reviewed the overall Northeast Asian security situation, including the military buildup of the Soviet Union in the Asian and Pacific region. Both sides agreed that North Korea's offensively-oriented military force deployments and strengthened surprise attack capability pose a serious threat to the Republic of Korea. Both sides also discussed North Korea's enhanced offensive posture, including its recent deployment of the advanced SA-5 missile system, its increased military production capabilities, and its potential chemical weapons threat. Giving special attention to the recent trend toward closer military cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union, both sides reaffirmed that continued vigilance is required for the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, and they discussed the various military efforts of the two countries to cope with this trend. Both sides condemned

North Korea's barbaric and inhumane act of state terrorism against a civil airliner, KA-858, and agreed to continue close cooperation to counter possible North Korean terrorist acts.

- 4. Secretary Carlucci and Minister O reaffirmed that the security of the Republic of Korea remains pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia, which in turn is vital to the security of the United States. In this connection, Secretary Carlucci reiterated that the United States will render prompt and effective assistance to repel any external armed attack against the Republic of Korea in accordance with the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954, and that the U.S. nuclear umbrella will continue to provide addditional security to the Republic of Korea. Secretary Carlucci and Minister O agreed that U.S. Forces should remain in Korea until a foundation for regional stability is firmly established. They also agreed that U.S. forces will remain as long as the threat from North Korea continues and their presence is desired by the Korean government and people.
- 5. Secretary Carlucci and Minister O shared the view that the Seoul Olympic games, which will be the largest in history with 161 nations participating, will contribute greatly to furthering East-West rapprochement. The Seoul Olympic games will also show the success of the free enterprise system under democratic political leadership. Secretary Carlucci assured the Republic of Korea of U.S. cooperation and assistance for security during the Olympic games. paying special attention to possible attempts to disturb the games, the secretary and the minister agreed that the period from now until after the Seoul Olympic games will be particularly important for the security of Korea. confirming that any provocation to disrupt the games cannot be tolerated, Secretary Carlucci and Minister O agreed that both nations will improve early warning and surveillance systems, expand the exchange of information on matters related to terrorism, and take other security measures as appropriate. Secretary Carlucci reaffirmed that U.S. Forces will continue to be active in the vicinity of Korea before and during the games.
- 6. Secretary Carlucci and Minister O shared the view that Korea-U.S. defense cooperation should continue to evolve, with each side complementing the effort of the other in those areas where each is strongest. Secretary Carlucci and Minister O expressed great mutual appreciation for the direct and indirect contributions each country is making to enhace Korea-U.S. combined defense capabilities. Secretary Carlucci said he looks forward to exploring additional ways the two countries can share the responsibilities of the common defense of the Korean peninsula. Minister O said he would make his best efforts to increase the Korea-U.S. combined defense posture on the peninsula. Minister O agreed that U.S. defense efforts, including those to deter war on the Korea peninsula, help preserve democracy, and that the allied nations should cooperate with these efforts.

- 7. Secretary Carlucci discussed the recent meeting in Moscow between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, including discussions which dealt with the continued high state of political and military tension between South and North korea. Secretary Carlucci and Minister O agreed that the summit, including the conclusion of the INF treaty, was an important development for world peace. They expressed the hope that these positive developments will contribute to reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula.
- 8. The secretary and the minister expressed satisfaction with their two countries' efforts to improve the operation and the development of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), and they asked the CFC commander to continue the effort to develop further the combined command relationship. Both sides appreciated the importance of joint and combined Armed Forces exercises such as Team Sprit for improving their defensive capability. They stressed that such exercises are not a threat to any nation and should be continued. They further agreed that it would contribute to the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula if North Korea were to adopt the practice of the Republic of Korea and provide advance notification of major military exercises and invite observers.
- 9. Both delegations reaffirmed that defense technological/industrial cooperation (DTIC) and the continued development of Korea's defense industry capabilities are in the common interest of both countries. The delegations concluded a DTIC umbrella memorandum of understanding which will foster improved cooperation in the areas of research, development, and production of defense material for enhanced standardization and interoperability of equipment in the Korean theater of operations.
- 10. Recognizing the importance of improving logistics arrangements that support the combined forces, the two delegations agreed to continue to develop plans for improving war fighting capability and enhancing sustainability. In this context, the secretary and the minister signed the mutual logistics support agreement and an extension and expansion of the current modern munitions agreement. Korea is the first Pacific nation to conclude such a mutual logistics support arrangement. Both delegations also agreed to continue the development of a wartime host nation support agreement and to study the feasibility of a cooperative military airlift agreement to improve the operations of the combined forces in a military contingency.
- 11. Secretary Carlucci and Minister O reiterated their conviction that direct dialogue between the two parts of Korea is desirable as a means to create the mutual trust that is necessary to reduce tension, establish a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula, and promote peaceful unification of the divided country. They emphasized that all the questions involving the Korean peninsula should be resolved through dialogue between the two

parties directly concerned, and they called for the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue unilaterally suspended by the North. Secretary Carlucci noted in particular that a meeting between the highest authorities of South and North Korea would be a most effective way to achieve a breakthrough in inter-Korean relations. He also expressed the U.S. government's strong support for the Republic of Korea proposals for p foreign ministers' meeting and for talks between high level authorities to discuss all issues pending between South and North Korea.

- 12. The secretary and the minister recognized the continuing importance of the United Nations Command's peacekeeping role, particularly in maintaining the armistice agreement until an effective and enduring mechanism is established to ensure lasting peace on the Korean peninsula. They also commended the United Nations Command for its efforts in locating and returning the remains of war dead. Secretary Carlucci and Minister O agreed that their countries will continue to work through the UNC Military Armistice Commission (UNC/MAC) to resolve this long-standing problem, and they urged North Korea to work with UNC/MAC in searching for, recovering, and returning the remains of UNC personnel.
- 13. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the meeting and reaffirmed the importance of the security consultative process. The two sides agreed to continue their close consultations on security matters of mutual concern throughout the year. Both sides agreed to hold the next security consultative meeting in Washington, D.C. in 1989.
- 14. Secretary Carlucci expressed his appreciation to the Korean delegation for the warm welcome and hospitality of the government of the Republic of Korea and for the excellent arrangements which made this productive and successful meeting possible.

Minister O on Increased Spending SK0906084088 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea has agreed with the United States to increase its contribution to the Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDIP) from the current 34 million U.S. dollars to 40 million dollars a year by 1991.

South Korean Defense Minister O Cha-pok told a joint news conference with U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci on Thursday that his country has also agreed to pay an additional five million dollars in 1989 in an initial effort to support the maintenance and repairs of U.S. Navy aircraft operating in Northeast Asia.

At the close of the annual security consultative meeting between the two countries, O said the United States had requested that South Korea raise its share of the CDIP to 60 million dollars a year and pay another 20 million dollars for the maintenance of U.S. Navy aircraft.

O said South Korea will increase its CDIP share by two million dollars a year over the next three years.

A reliable source close to the Korean delegates at the three-day meeting said the U.S. side asserted that there is a linkage between the proposed support for U.S. Navy aircraft and U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf where South Korea buys more than half of its daily crude oil imports of 23,000 barrels.

South Korea has been spending up to 30,000 dollars a year for each of the 43,000 U.S. troops stationed on its soil by providing nearly 1.9 billion dollars worth of support, including 287.6 million dollars in cash through direct expenditures from the government budget.

Meanwhile, Carlucci said that he and O extensively discussed the future of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in connection with the possible return of the operational control held by the the American commander over South Korean Armed Forces.

The command relationship between the Armed Forces of the two countries has been a focal point of the rising anti-Americanism among Korean students and dissidents.

Carlucci said that he and O have agreed to continue to study the issue and see that the results are reported at the next meeting.

Asked about the United States' reaction if North Korea threatens the security of the Seoul Olympic games, Carlucci said that South Korea and the United States are completely ready to take necessary actions against any North Korean attack.

He added, however, that public security in South Korea is the responsibility of the South Korean Government.

Carlucci flatly denied that he and O discussed a possible move of U.S. military bases from the Philippines to South Korea in case the United States withdraws from those bases. [passage omitted]

Reagan Veto of U.S. Trade Bill Welcomed SK0906060188 Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government welcomed on Thursday a vote by the U.S. Senate against a controversial U.S. omnibus trade bill. We welcome both the decision made by the U.S. Senate

not to approve the bill, and the veto exercised by President Reagan on May 24, Foreign Ministry spokesman Kim Hang-kyong said in a statement.

The spokesman also said, we believe the decision to reject the bill will be more advantageous in preserving the world's free trade system and the harmonious expansion of Korea-U.S. bilateral trade.

The U.S. Senate failed to override a presidential veto of the omnibus trade bill by a vote of 61-37 Wednesday, far short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override. As a result, the bill, which would have forced the administration to retaliate against trading partners with allegedly unfair barriers against U.S. goods, failed to become law.

The statement said the Korean Government has been concerned about the bill's protectionist elements and their possible adverse impact on the world's free trading system and the Korea-U.S. trade relationship.

It further said that the Korean Government highly appreciates the determination displayed by the U.S. administration in discarding the controversial bill, thus reaffirming the role of the United States in advocating the free trade system and achieving a balanced expansion of world trade.

Niger Minister Seeks Economic Aid SK0906025188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Mahamane Sani Bako, visiting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation in Niger, yesterday declared his country's support for the Republic of Korea's efforts to persuade North Korea take part in the Seoul Olympics.

During an hour-long talk with Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, Minister Bako also said he is convinced that the Seoul Olympics will contribute to the promotion of international peace and friendship.

Niger will send a 16-member delegation to the Olympics.

A ministry official said Bako reaffirmed Niger's support for the ROK's efforts to solve Korean questions peacefully through direct inter-Korean dialogue.

He vowed to back Korea's stance in various international fora.

The Niger minister then explained to Choe the difficult economic situation in his country and requested Korea's assistance.

Foreign Minister Choe replied that Korea will beef up substantial cooperation with Niger based on the spirit of "South-South Cooperation."

Choe extended his congratulations on the opening of the honorary consulate of Niger in Seoul.

Cambodia

Government To Release U.S. Citizen Bono BK0906113988 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 9—The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has decided to release Sterling Brian Bono, an American citizen who was captured on May 2, 1987 while illegally intruding into Kampuchea, says a communique made public here today by the PRK Foreign Ministry.

Born in Las Animas (Colorado) in 1952, Sterling Brian Bono infiltrated from Thailand into Poipet region in the Kampuchean western border province of Battambang. When captured, he carried passport No 070777504 issued on January 23, 1987 by the Seattle Passport Agency of the United States of America.

Further Details on Release

BK0906080088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0731 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi, June 9 (AFP)—Cambodia will free a U.S. citizen detained for a year for illegally entering the country as soon as his mother arrives in Phnom Penh to collect him, a Cambodian diplomatic source said here Thursday.

"A decision has been taken to free Sterling Brian Bono for humanitarian reasons. He will be freed in Phnom Penh in the presence of his mother and the International Red Cross," the source said.

The International Red Cross has been handling the issue of Mr. Bono, 35, because Washington and Hanoi do not maintain diplomatic relations.

He was reportedly seeking soldiers reported missing in action (MIA) during the war in Indochina,

Cambodian Premier Hun Sen told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE last month that Mr. Bono, 35, would be freed "if he admits his fault and apologises."

But he added that some points still needed to be resolved, apparently blaming the U.S. side for the delay.

"The U.S. Government has not given any importance to this problem, any more than they have to that of the MIA remains we have recovered." Mr. Hun Sen said.

"If the Americans do not accord any importance to their citizens, why should we."

He recalled that 82 U.S. soldiers were reported missing in action in Cambodia and said that a "certain number" of remains had been recovered. According to reports from Bangkok, Mr. Bono illegally crossed into Cambodia from Thailand in May last year and was arrested by Vietnamese troops in the border province of Battambang, some 300 kilometers (190 miles) west of Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian diplomatic source here said that Thai civilians and military personnel held in Cambodia could also be released soon.

In the May interview, Mr. Hun Sen said that Phnom Penh would release "shortly" more than 100 Thai civilians arrested while hunting for precious stones in the Pailin region of Battambang Province.

DK, PRK Officials 'Defect' to Sihanouk BK0906002888 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Two prominent Khmer personalities recently contacted Prince Norodom Sihanouk to say they wanted to join forces with him. Thuch Rin, an important member of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK), and Sieng Saran, a deputy foreign minister of the pro-Vietnamese People's Republic of Kampuchea, contacted Sihanouk at his residence in Pyongyang.

Thuch Rin told the former monarch that he wanted to leave the PDK and was ready to collaborate with the Sihanoukist faction. He is reportedly now with Sihanouk in the North Korean capital.

Thuch Rin is a former teacher born in Kratie Province. During the war he was against the Lon Nol regime and was closely allied to the military commander Ta Mok.

A Kampuchean intellectual, It Sarin, who spent some time in the southwest and met Thuch Rin in 1972, later wrote in his book "Regret for the Khmer Soul" that Thuch Rin was an "extreme leftist" deeply influenced by the Chinese revolution.

At the time, Thuch Rin, under the name "Krin", was president of the Cultural Committee of the region.

Thuch Rin and Ta Mok have been accused of eliminating from the southwest zone most of the local moderateprogressive and communist leaders.

After the Khmer Rouge victory in April 1975, Thuch Rin apparently went to Hong Kong, ostensibly to supervise a trading mission set up by the new regime.

In 1976 he was elected a representative of the Kompong Som dockers to the National Assembly. He was also attached to the Prime Minister's Office. After the collapse of Democratic Kampuchea, in early 1979, Thuch Rin went to China with Yun Yat, the wife of Khmer Rouge army commander Son Sen, to establish the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea radio station.

In December 1979 he became secretary of state at the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea and, in July 1982, following formation of the coalition government, Thuch Rin was appointed minister of education and culture.

Reliable Khmer sources said Thuch Rin, who became disillusioned with the present Khmer Rouge leadership, would like to go to France but is also ready to give assistance to Prince Sihanouk and the Sihanoukist Army.

Sieng Saran was one of the promising diplomats of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Educated in France and London, he joined the Foreign Ministry shortly after establishment of the PRK in 1979.

He was a director of the General Policy Department before becoming ambassador to Hanoi. He lived in the Vietnamese capital until 1985. Upon his return to Phnom Penh he was promoted and became deputy foreign minister.

He went to France in January 1988 for the second round of talks between Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen. Sieng Saran never returned to Kampuchea.

He recently asked France for political asylum.

Soviet Ambassador Calls Summit News Conference BK0806061188 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jun (SPK)—Rashit Luftulovich Khamidulin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Cambodia, held a news conference yesterday afternoon on the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit.

Rashit Luftulovich Khamidulin called the summit results an important step taken by the Soviet Union and the United States in the process of building a nuclear-free world.

He went on to say that the summit had blazed a trail for other summits between the two countries with the goal of eliminating confrontation, improving the Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation, and contributing to world peace and security.

The Soviet ambassador noted that the two sides unanimously held that regional and international problems could be settled through peaceful means. Regarding the Cambodian problem, he said that the Soviet and U.S. leaders greeted the decision of the government of Cambodia and that of Vietnam to withdraw 50,000 Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia this year, considering it as an important step in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

For its part, the Soviet Union reiterated its full support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy and for the meetings between Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, added Rashit Luftulovich Khamidulin.

Soviet Transport Cooperation Protocol Signed BK0806115388 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 8—A protocol on transport cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the 1988-90 period was signed in Phnom Penh yesterday.

Signatories are Hem Samin, Kampuchean vice minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries, and E.R. Chanderey, economic counsellor to the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Under the protocol, the Soviet Union will provide Kampuchea with construction equipment worth 9 million rubles for building research establishments of the ministry of posts, transport and communications, and expanding the Phnom Penh Port and transport activities.

Hun Sen Greets New Afghan Prime Minister BK0906061188 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jun (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent warm greetings to Muhammad Hasan Sharq on his nomination to the post of prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan.

In his message, Chairman Hun Sen said he was convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of Muhammad Hasan Sharq, the government and people of Afghanistan will win greater successes in the implementation of the national reconciliation program and the Geneva agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan signed on 14 April 1988, thus actively contributing to the settlement of the problem around Afghanistan for peace in the region and the world.

The Cambodian leader wished the Afghan prime minister good health and success in the accomplishment of his noble task, and said he expects to see harmonious development in the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries.

Sihanouk Cited on Cooperation With Heng Samrin BK0906062288 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said he is ready to form a coalition government with the Vietnamesebacked Phnom Penh regime under the safeguard of international peacekeeping forces.

The samdech wrote about this in the monthly bulletin published by the samdech's office, stressing that if this plan fails the United States should set up an anti-Vietnamese army, similar to the contras in Nicaragua, to force the Vietnamese out of Cambodia. In the samdech's article, four peace plans to resolve the Cambodian issue were outlined.

Early this week, the Heng Samrin regime said it accepted the samdech's proposal for finding a solution to the Cambodian issue through the involvement of leaders of India, Zimbabwe, Cuba, and the PLO. This is probably in reference to the article by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Sihanouk Letter to GUARDIAN Discussed BK0906065988 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] On 29 May, Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent a telegram to the Beijing office of the GUARDIAN newspaper, exposing the Hanoi Vietnamese troop withdrawal announcement and rejecting talks with the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh. Among other things, the message says:

- 1. Vietnam's announced partial troop withdrawal is just propaganda. Vietnam only pulls out its crippled soldiers and replaces them with new ones. Before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit and while the Vietnamese people are facing starvation, the Vietnamese Government is spreading deceitful propaganda in an attempt to make people believe that this year Vietnam will pull out 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia.
- The Vietnamese expansionists and colonialists are not prepared to loosen their grip on Cambodia. Vietnam has always rejected talks with Sihanouk.
- 3. I do not think the Moscow summit will help in moving toward resolving the Cambodia problem because the Soviet Union will not make expansionist and colonialist Vietnam into a country that respects the sovereignty of Cambodia and the self-determination of the Cambodian people.
- 4. I agree to meet with members of the Vietnamese Government but not alone with Hun Sen again because this brings nothing to me which is useful to resolving the Cambodian problem.

5. If Vietnam really pulls out 50,000 soldiers from Cambodia, Cambodian resistance forces and the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army] will immediately shake the foundations of the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen Vietnamese puppet regime.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

[Dated] Pyongyang, 29 May 1988

Vietnamese Units Ambushed in Battambang BK0906015488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] On 3 June, a regiment of Vietnamese enemy soldiers left Sala Krau in attempt to regain positions at Hill 200 on the Pailin battlefield. We routed them, killing 9 and wounding 12. The following day 100 Vietnamese enemy soldiers came from Sala Krau in an attempt to assist their comrades. We also ambushed them, killing 6 and wounding 11.

On 5 June, a Vietnamese battalion left Sala Krau in a further attempt to retrieve their dead and wounded comrades. However, we sprang yet another ambush, killing 8 and wounding 11. The remaining soldiers fled; three more were killed and six others wounded by our mines.

In sum, we killed 26 and wounded 40 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We seized 7 AK's, 25 bundles of goods, 25 hammocks, and a quantity of other war materiel.

Briefs

Returnees From Jan-May

Phnom Penh SPK June 7—In the first five months of this year, 130 misguided Kampucheans deserted the enemy ank and reported themselves to the revolutionary administration in Stoung Districts, Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh, bringing along 33 assorted guns and a large quantity of ammunition. It is note-worthy that in the month ended on May 13, 41 such people including 36 ex-Pol Potists armed with 12 rifles crossed over to the district administration. All the returnees have been given full citizenship and favourable conditions to rejoin their families. [Text] [BK0706141388 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 7 Jun 88]

More Returnees

During the month of May 40 misled persons reported themselves to the authorities and people of Angkor Chum District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, including 7 Sereikans, 12 Moulinakans, and 21 Pol Potists, bringing along 39 assorted weapons and some other war materiel. Of the district's seven communes, four successfully implemented the policy toward the

misled persons. These were Phka Chhuk, Ta Saom, Nokor Pheas, and Suosdei communes. Compared with April, the May figures reflected an increase of 11 more returnees and 13 more weapons. [Text] [BK0706141388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 88]

Laos

Interim Mekong Committee Session Opens BK0906111888 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 9 (OANA-KPL)—The 27th session of the International Provisional Mekong Committee was opened here on June 8 with the attendance of more than 100 delegates from 25 countries and 11 committees the Lao PDR, the SRV, and the Kingdom of Thailand. [sentence as received]

The session is presided by Somphavan Inthavong, chairman of the international organization for the development of the Mekong River in 1988 and vice-chairman of the State Committee for Trade and Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

On behalf of the Government of the Lao PDR, Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Economic Planning and Finance Committee, inaugurated the session. In his speech at the opening ceremony, Sali Vongkhamsao said that the session would study many new issues including the long and mid term plans of the three countries—Laos, Vietnam and Thailand—on socioeconomic development in the southern part of the Mekong River.

Many other important issues relating to the drawing of foreign capital for developing the Mekong Delta, protecting environment as well as developing other fields in the region are to be also discussed at the session, said the vice-chairman.

Having mentioned economic development in the country on the basis of new mechanism of economic management and widening of foreign investment, the vice-chairman further said that the Lao PDR always supports regional cooperation projects and other projects of the Mekong Committee built on the basis of mutual respect of each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as of equality and mutual interests.

In the conclusion he expressed hope that the Mekong Committee will have full state members. It will join together in studying and cooperating in order to turn the region into a prosperous one like other developed countries.

The session will last 4 days. The 26th session was held in Ho Chi Minh City, the SRV in 1987 and the 28th session will be held in Thailand.

Thai People 'Fed Up' With Prem Government BK0806143288 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 June 88

[Article: "House Dissolution Leads to Chaos in Thailand"]

[Text] Since General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, dissolved the House of Representatives, Thailand's politics has been plunged into chaos. Most prominent is that political parties and interest groups have run into conflicts and even disintegrated. A number of parties in the coalition government want to merge with the progressive opposition parties to file their candidates in the upcoming general election. New political parties have emerged to compete in the different constituencies with hope of gaining seats and a majority in the Assembly. Therefore, political parties attack each other while launching their electioneering campaigns. Parties have been competing for qualified candidates for the poll. In many cases, a single candidate may apply to run in the election under banners of more than one party so as to draw financial support from the

Thailand Radio reported on the morning of 29 May that foreign countries have dumped money to help a number of ultrarightist political parties buy votes. The issue has become the talk of the town in Thai society and further aggravated the prevailing confusion beyond the control of the Thai public security authority.

Although many interest groups and parties have been involved in the present political confusion in Thailand, they can be classified into two major categories. The first comprises the conservatives who adhere to the policy of confrontation and want to keep power forever through the continuation of the reign of the Prem government. This is the reactionary attitude in favor of confrontation and bellicosity against neighboring countries which runs counter to the people's aspiration and the overall epochal trend. The Social Action Party under the leadership of Sitthi Sawetsila represents this line of thinking.

The second group comprises political parties in the process of merging. They have adopted a new consciousness in administering the country. In other words, they want more democracy and genuine justice for the country. The government must act independently and serve the interests of the country. The prime minister must run for election; have a sense of responsibility for the Thai people's rights and interests; and implement a foreign policy of peace and peaceful coexistence with neighboring countries which promotes economic, technical, and cultural cooperation with all countries on the basis of mutual interests. This line of thinking conforms with the aspiration of the Thai people who want to live in peace, happiness, equality, and social justice and peacefully coexist with Thailand's neighboring countries so that they can conveniently trade with them. The attitude and aspiration of the progressive political parties and people

of all strata who want their country to follow this path correspond not only with the desire of every Thai citizen but also the epochal trend in the region and the world. Therefore, the Thai people have been widely and actively supporting such an attitude of the progressive political parties and losing faith in the conservative parties.

SIAM RAT newspaper in its 14 May issue noted that the majority of the Thai people are fed up with the Prem-5 government. The people in the north and northeastern regions dislike the present government as the result of the by-election in Phrae has shown 2 months ago. The majority of the people in all parts of the country do not want the present leader to resume the premiership because they have already witnessed his performance. The newspaper concludes by stressing that the time has come now for the Thai people, owners of the country, to make the decision.

Sali Vongkhamsao Receives Hungarian Delegation BK0906104988 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 9 (KPL)—Sali Vongkhamsao, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Economic Planning and Finance Committee, received here on June 8 a delegation of the State Planning Committee of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR], and the Committee for Hungarian-Lao Cooperation led by vice-chairman of the committees Gyorgy Doro.

Dr. Laszlo Rosta, ambassador of the HPR to Laos was also present at the meeting.

Many issues were discussed at the meeting, particularly matters relating to economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Vice-Chairman Sali Vongkhamsao expressed satisfaction over the delegation's visit to Laos and wished it success in the present visit.

The Hungarian delegation arrived here on June 7 for a four-day visit to the Lao PDR. During its stay here the delegation is going to discuss with its Lao counterpart on cooperation between the two countries in the past and work out a plan for cooperation in future.

Philippines

Bases Labor Talks Slated; Panel Named HK0906092588 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 9 Jun 88 p 24

[Text] Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon yesterday said the review of the Bases Labor Agreement (BLA) will start on first week of July. Drilon, who heads the BLA Philippine panel, has already submitted the names of the panel members to Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, head of the Philippine panel in the Military Bases Agreement (MBA) review.

A separate BLA review was the first item agreed upon by the Philippine and U.S. panels reviewing the MBA. Both panels also agreed that the BLA review will commence within three months from April 12.

Members of the BLA panel as recommended by Drilon from the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) are: DOLE undersecretary for workers' protection and welfare Ricardo C. Castro, as BLA vice-chairman and head of the negotiating panel which will tackle the technical review, assistant secretary for labor relations Cresenciano B. Trajano; and Bienvenido Laguesma, administrator of the National Conciliation Mediation Board (NCMB).

Drilon also recommended Roberto Flores, president of the Federation of the Filipino Civilian Employees Association at the U.S. Bases in the Philippines, as member of the panel. Flores was also part of the panel in the last 1983 review.

Manglapus has recommended assistant secretary for international affairs Israel Bocobo of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) to sit in the panel.

MBA Review [subhead]

The Philippine and U.S. panels reviewing the MBA yesterday continued discussions on the issue of criminal jurisdiction. Panel spokesmen said "there was a need to discuss the issue further," but did not elaborate.

Both panels broke up early last week to give full attention to the 30th anniversary of the Mutual Defense Board and the first conference of newly restored democracies.

Spokesmen also said the two panels "exchanged views" on the procurement of Filipino goods and services at the bases. The 1983 MBA specifically states that the "United States Forces shall procure goods and services in the Philippines to the maximum extent feasible."

Philippine panel spokesman Leonides T. Caday said total goods purchased by the U.S. government last year amounted to \$168 million. U.S. ambassador Nicholas Platt announced last March that Clark Air Base and the Subic Naval Base will buy \$200 million worth of Filipino products this year or twice the amount bought in 1985. U.S. officials at the U.S. military bases have also committed to support the Buy Philippine-Made Movement.

Aquino To Seek Italian Loan; Ramos on Security HK0906071788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] President Cory will ask for a \$50-million loan from the Italian Government when she visits Italy next week. The loan will be utilized to implement the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program. Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico said negotiations for the loan are under preparation.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has affirmed that the situation in the country is stable prior to the president's departure from the country. According to Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, the chief executive will not issue orders for strict security measures while she is away. Benigno said he hopes there will be no untoward incidents while the president is on her European trip.

Soviet Embassy Comments on Antinuclear Bill HK0906085388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 9 (AFP)—Soviet officials here Thursday welcomed the passage of a bill banning nuclear arms in the Philippines and reiterated a proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia.

"We can only welcome such a move on the part of the senators of the Philippines," Soviet Embassy spokesman Alexander Losyukov told a news conference.

The Philippine senate passed on third reading Monday a bill banning the storage or introduction of nuclear weapons on national territory, but allowing calls by nuclearpowered ships.

The bill must also be approved by the House of Representatives.

Washington, Manila's chief ally and aid donor, has strongly opposed the ban, saying it could harm bilateral relations with this country which hosts the two biggest U.S. military bases outside the United States.

Some of the senators who voted for the bill admitted that it would have adverse effects on the U.S. Subic Bay Navy and Clark Air Bases and the current review of the Philippine-U.S. agreement allowing them to remain until 1991.

Calling the senate vote an "important decision," the Soviet spokesman said: "It has taken into account the needs of the Philippines and of the Filipino people as the respectable senators see their needs."

Mr. Losyukov said the bill's effect on the two U.S. bases would be "obvious," but did not elaborate.

Some observers have said the ban could result in the two bases being evacuated.

Mr. Losyukov said Moscow supported "the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone" in the Asia-Pacific region, and that the Soviet Union was "ready to be a guarantor of such a zone."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan last month rejected this proposal, saying the creation of such a zone could heighten rather than reduce the risk of superpower confrontation.

Manglapus To Discuss Border With Malaysia OW0806234488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 8 KYODO—Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus will make a private visit to Malaysia over the weekend but will likely take up border issues between Manila and Kuala Lumpur in talks with Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan bin Omar, an informed Foreign Office source said Wednesday.

Manglapus was invited to attend the June 11 wedding of Omar's daughter but may raise the issue of 49 Filipino fishermen who were arrested by a Malaysian naval patrol April 5 in a South China Sea area claimed by both countries.

The Philippine foreign secretary may directly appeal to Kuala Lumpur to drop the criminal charges against the fishermen, whose four fishing vessels were also seized.

The Philippine envoy to Kuala Lumpur has been "lobbying" for the 49 but, "it would carry more weight if Manglapus does it himself," the source said.

The Filipinos are out an bail in Kota Kinabalu but are not allowed to return to the Philippines.

The disputed area of the South China Sea forms part of the controversial Spratly Island group southwest of the Philippines which is also claimed wholly or in part by Vietnam, China and Taiwan.

Cardinal Sin Urges Braial of Josefa Marcos HK0806154788 Manilo Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 8 Jun 25

[Text] Some 500 Marcos loyalists today held a rally in front of Villa San Miguel to denounce the alleged non-action of Jaime Cardinal Sin on their demand for the return of former President Marcos in view of the death of the latter's mother. At the same time, loyalist radio stations announced that Cardinal Sin had suffered a heart attack.

To counter this report, His Eminence Cardinal Sin immediately went on the air to declare that he was in excellent health. He also condemned the loyalists who had placed an image of the Virgin Mary atop the coffin of Dona Josefa for desecrating the holy image to achieve their political aims.

[Begin Sin recording in English] And I am much alive. There was no heart attack. These loyalists who came here—I heard they came here—they were insulting the Blessed Virgin Mary. And I think that it is unfortunate that they are using a the respected old woman for their political motives. I think the old woman should be respected and she should be buried, and they should not prolong her sufferings. She suffered a lot when she was alive. And now they are making her suffer. Well, she should be buried as soon as possible. [end recording]

Australia Said Awaiting 'Attitude' To Aid Program HK0806072588 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 8 Jun 88 p 24

[By Patricia L. Adversario]

[Text] Australian ambassador John Holloway yesterday said the Australian government would like to take part in the proposed \$10-billion multilateral assistance program for the Philippines but it would be important to find out first the "real attitude" of the Philippines towards the plan.

"Obviously the Philippines is the central player in this, and the Philippines' attitude is important," Holloway said.

He added that "If the plan is something the Philippines wants, we'd like to participate but except for general statements from the President and Foreign Secretary (Raul) Manglapus, I haven't seen any real attitude from the Philippines (about the plan)."

U.S. officials have included Australia as one of those being eyed to participate in the assistance program. Holloway said U.S. State Department officials have had discussions with Australian officials based in Washington but these, he said, were "very preliminary."

"We don't have any clear understanding of what the proposal is about," Holloway said.

He also stressed that tying the assistance with the continued presence of the U.S. military bases here would be unacceptable.

Said the ambassador: "I think we wouldn't want that."

Holloway made these statements in an interview during a session break in the two-day 11th dialog between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Australia which opened yesterday.

On top of the ASEAN agenda in yesterday's talks was the improvement of the balance of trade between ASEAN and Australia, its fourth largest trading partner. Sources said ASEAN brought forward its "long standing concerns" regarding Australian trade policies found to be aggravating the performance of ASEAN products in the Australian market.

These included the Australian system of tariff preferences, the emergence of the second seven-year textile, clothing and footwear plan, and Australia's foreign tax credit system.

During the period 1985-198/, Australia's cumulative trade surplus with ASEAN has expanded to A\$1.6 billion (U.S.\$1.29 billion).

Michael Lightowler, deputy secretary of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, said the balance of trade this year valued at about A\$150 million (U.S.\$121 million) is also in Australia's favor.

Lightowler added, however, that the current account balance is in ASEAN's favor. ASEAN chalked up a surplus in trade and services such as tourism and shipping, he said. And the surplus in trade and services to the deficit in the value of trade and goods, Lightowler said the total balance will be in ASEAN's favor.

The proposed extension of the ASEAN-Australia Economic Cooperation Program (AAECP) into its second phase was also taken up during the first day of the forum. Sources said both parties have agreed in principle that Australia will provide A\$7 million (U.S\$5.6 million) a year for five years to ASEAN for the second phase of the program.

The second phase will focus on the following sectors: trade and investment, food and agriculture, and science and technology. Sources said the second phase will be devoted to a "few large projects" in contrast to the "smorgasbord of projects" which characterized the first phase. This is part of the restructuring moves of the cooperation program, the sources explained.

The two-day dialog is expected to culminate in the signing of a memorandum of understanding which will be the framework of the second phase of the AAECP due to start next year.

During the talks, ASEAN will also inform Australia about the results of the third meeting of the ASEAN heads of government held in Manila last December. Lightowler said following the decisions taken at the ASEAN summit on investment promotion and protection, ASEAN is a "more attractive place for Australian companies to invest in."

Agreement With Japan on Rescheduling Loans OW0206062488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0936 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—Japan and the Philippines agreed to defer the repayment of a loan of 68.85 billion yen from official Japanese sources and a separate private-sector loan of 30 million dollars to the Southeast Asian nation up to 1993, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The Philippines was due to repay some 36.6 billion yen loaned by the Overseas Cooperation Fund, 32.2 billion yen from the Export-Import Bank of Japan and some 30 million dollars from the private sectors in Japan between January 1987 and June this year.

The two governments exchanged diplomatic documents on the accord Wednesday in Manila, according to the ministry.

Bayan Calls for 'Genuine Sovereign State' HK0906094788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Jun 88 p 6

[Declaration by Bagong Alyansang Makabaya [Bayan—New Nationalist Alliance] dated 9 June: "Reaffirming a Commitment: Toward Realizing a Sovereign, Nuclear-Free, Independent Nation"]

[Text] Today, we can only mark with contempt the fraudulent commemoration of our "independence", and put ourselves more firmly to the task of realizing a genuine sovereign state and a truly free nation.

We aver that more than 50 years of U.S. domination has effectively trampled Philippine sovereignty and brought grave injury to our welfare and dignity as a people. We charge that local client regimes, past and present, have willingly acted the collaborators and as accessories to this criminal act of aggression, allowed U.S. imperialism to freely take root.

We maintain that the continued existence of U.S. military bases in the country is most expressive of such U.S. control and the shameless collusion of local cohorts with the foreign power. We hold that such military presence denies us real sovereignty, draws us into U.S. expansionist wars, exposes us to the dangers of its First Strike nuclear capability, serves as springboards for intervention in Philippine concerns and proves extremely hostile to the genuine economic growth and socio-cultural development of the Filipino people.

We denounce the present charade of the U.S. and Aquino regime, seeing all too clearly that current talks are not meant to review the Military Bases Agreement [MBA] as claimed but to provide a venue for conniving on the real Agenda of extending the Agreement beyond its expiry in 1991. Pro-U.S. amendments shall find their way in the MBA, in the same way that Marcos' 1979

negotiations gave "assurance of unhampered military operations involving (U.S.) forces in the Philippines," including participation in off-base activities, and attempted to appease the public by installing a Filipino commander (with no real power) and by flying of the Philippine flag!

In any event, the Bases Review has opened an arena for the U.S. and its local partner to maneuver themselves into position and seek their particular ambitions. U.S. imperialism is impelled by growing economic and political instability, particularly rising protest against foreign intervention, to act quickly and accept the Aquino regime's demands for greater compensation. And as the U.S. will have it, local reaction has began ingratiating itself closer to the foreign power by lending outright support or engaging in deceptive tactics to promote and defend U.S. interests.

In the wake of heightening patriotic fervor, the Aquino regime is trying to justify an MBA extension while bidding for political capital by demanding higher rates for the Bases deal—ostensibly out of concern for the national interest. Its frontmen in Congress defend the "open options" policy and sugarcoat its mercenary position, while trying to entrap nationalist legislators in their manipulations. Meanwhile, anti-Aquino reactionaries are pressuring the regime (in their own interest to please the U.S.) and have even taken anti-Bases positions to discredit or neutralize the people's patriotic struggle.

The U.S. and local reaction should have much reason for apprehension and may, as Marcos did in 1979, suspend the Bases review for later to douse protest. For no other issue of national i aport exposes as sharply the subservience of the Aquino regime to U.s. dictates nor betrays more openly the collusion of both administrations to maintain the military bases at the expense of our well-being, sovereignty and survival. it is becoming clearer that the interests of the U.S.-Aquino regime are directly in opposition to the people's aspirations for a society prioritizing their needs over those of foreign powers or foreign capital.

We urge the Filipino people to seize this opportunity to intensify the anti-bases movement while gaining mileage in particular battles for a nuclear-free Philippines, an end to the degradation of our women and youth and a stop to labor oppression in the Bases, among others. We cannot let go the momentum gained thus far by our efforts which have exposed the Aquino regime's isolated position and placed it in the defensive before a significant nationalist groundswell.

We must underscore that even as we fight U.S. domination in its various forms, we should never lose sight of our central objective to end U.S. imperialist hold over the country. We maintain that the removal of the U.S. military bases is a prerequisite to the rise of a real sovereign nation; and only a true sovereign state can call for the withdrawal of any foreign base from its land. We can on the Filipino people to advance the antinuclear, anti-Bases struggle and bring a new leap to the historical movement for a nation free from the clutches of U.S. imperialism and local reaction, guided by the people's interests and steered by the people's will. [Signed] BAGONG

ALYANSANG

MAKABAYAN [Date] 9 June 1988

Military Seeks Funds for Volunteer Forces HK0806123788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] The military is asking for speedy release of P300 million to finance the deployment of the 80,000-strong Civilian Armed Force Geographical Unit [CAFGU] this year, and enable the latter to take part in the counterinsurgency campaign.

According to Colonel Lizardo Abadia, Armed Forces deputy chief of staff for operations, all requirements, except for the release of the funds, have been met for the formation of CAFGU forces all over the country. The CAFGU will replace the 45,000-man Civilian Home Defense Forces that had earlier been abolished.

Abadia said deployment of the CAFGU volunteers would be of great assistance to the military in its fight against communist guerrillas.

Opposition to PC-INP Merger Aired
HK0806043188 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] The Western Police District, led by Brigadier General Alfredo Lim, yesterday officially raised their opposition to the merger of the Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police [INP] and the creation of the constitutionally mandated National Police Force. The opposition, contained in a signed resolution. was submitted by Manila Vice Mayor Danila Lacuna during the joint public hearing conducted by the House Committees on Defense, Human Rights, Public Order and Security. In the resolution, Lim and his men said that there are now many PC officers; and if the PC is integrated with the INP, there will be more officers in the National Police Force than the ordinary policemen. [as heard] Lacuna also pointed to police qualification requirements which are more stringent than those of the PC. He cited the requirement of at least 60 college units as a minimum requirement for a policeman's years of training, and a longer period required for police to get promoted.

Drivers To Join 13 June Nationwide Strike HK0806062388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] The Association of Jeepney Drivers and Operators in Iloilo City today announced its decision to hold a strike on 13 June to demand for P1.50 decrease in gasoline price. The protest action will be held in coordination with the Welgang Bayan [National Strike] being prepared by the Pinag-isang Samahan ng Tsuper at Operators Nationwide or PISTON [United Organization of Drivers and Operators Nationwide].

According to spokesperson Nilo Cadiga, the two petroleum price rollbacks last year were meaningless.

Meanwhile, other cause-oriented groups expressed support for the planned strike of Iloilo drivers.

Marines Pulled Out of Zamboanga Police Work HK0806070388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 8 Jun 88 p 3

[By correspondent Fred Sajot]

[Text] Zamboanga City—The Philippine Marines contingent in Mindanao will no longer perform police functions effective immediately. Instead, it will attend to the counterinsurgency requirements of the Southern Command, Brig. Gen. Braulio Balbas, deputy Marines commandant, said here Tuesday.

Balbas was here on a stop in his tour of Marines positions and told the contingent in this city that its priority was the counterinsurgency drive.

Balbas also announced that there would be a reshuffle of the brigade commanders in Sulu, Basilan and Tawi-tawi, but did not name the officers who would be affected.

The Marines contingent of the internal defense command of Zamboanga City will remain in place, but will not perform police functions. Checkpoints manned by Marines will be pulled out, Balbas said.

Balbas hinted at the possibility of pulling out the Marines from the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-tawi, saying the Southern Command's priority is effectively combating the insurgency on mainland Mindanao.

Earlier, the city council of Zamboanga petitioned the Southern Command to keep the Marines in the city proper to support the local police in the peace and order campaign. Brig. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, Southcom commander, granted the request of the city officials.

The need to deploy the Marines on mainland Mindanao came after the New People's Army stepped up its activities in Agusan, Surigao, Misamis and Davao. The Southcom, however, has contained the rebels' activities with the proper disposition of troops in the affected areas.

48 Killed in Southern Clashes With Insurgents HK0806121088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 8 'un 88

[Text] Manila, June 8 (AFP)—Forty-eight prople were killed in the southern Philippines this week as security forces battled communist guerrillas, Moslem pirates and secessionists, military spokesmen said Wednesday.

Government militia on seaborne patrol fought Moslem pirates off Sibago island in Basilan Province on Sunday, killing 18 of them, a military spokesmen in nearby Zamboanga City told reporters Thursday.

The Basilan military command reported that one of the militiamen was wounded in the clash, they added.

Army troops and militiamen attacked a communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla camp at Mount Hinundayan in Agusan del Sur Province early this week, killing 12 rebels.

Six militiamen were also slain in the assault, Colonel Rolando Garcia said in nearby Butuan City.

Eleven Moslem separatists and a soldier were killed Monday in skirmishes between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and army and marine troops in Zamboanga del Sur and Sulu Provinces, military spokesmen in Zamboanga City said.

Thailand

Supreme Command on Cambodian Border Situation BK0906120788 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office reported that during the past week, the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin side deployed troops and weapons at Samraong and Banteay Ampil Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, opposite Kap Choeng District of Surin Province and Ban Kruat District of Burinam Province. Fresh troops from Vietnam were also sent to rotate units positioned in areas opposite Ubon Ratchathani and Sisaket Provinces.

As for the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border, artillery shells of Vietnamese troops landed in Thai territory at Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province, Bo Rai District of Trat Province, and Aranya-prathet and Ta Phraya Districts of Prachin Buri Province.

Meeting With Vietnamese on Refugee Issue BK0906010588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Thailand and Vietnam will hold an unprecedented meeting on refugees next month following a regional outcry demanding Hanoi stem the flood of illegal immigrants, Government officials said yesterday.

The July 11-13 meeting will focus on the internationallysupervised Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) set up in 1979 to provide safe and legal Vietnamese emigration.

Thailand hopes Vietnam will agree to boost ODP departures of bona fide refugees and stem illegal departures of migrants unqualified for resettlement, REUTER reported in Bangkok.

Thousands of Vietnamese boat people are languishing in regional refugee camps as resettlement opportunities in the West dwindle. Thailand decided in January to turn away boat people refugees and bar them from applying for resettlement in third countries. [passage omitted]

Soviet Envoy on Ties, SRV Troop Withdrawal BK0906022988 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] "It is better to see once than to hear a hundred times," Anatoliy Valkov, Soviet ambassador to Bangkok, said yesterday.

Using the popular Russian proverb, Valkov likened Premier Prem Tinsulanon's visit to Moscow to President Ronald Reagan's trip to the summit, which he said has strengthened ties between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev also cited this proverb when he met with Reagan in Moscow.

During a 70-minute press conference in Bangkok, Valkov praised Prem's trip to the Soviet Union, calling it an "historic event." He said the most important task now is to "strengthen the confidence of the governments and peoples of the two countries."

Thai people need to know "the real situation in the Soviet Union" to appreciate events in the country, the envoy told reporters at the Soviet Embassy.

Thais' access to knowledge of the Soviet Union, he said, has been so far restricted to Western sources, which tend to be "propagandistic" in nature. "They try to give the wrong image of the Soviet Union," the envoy said.

"The prime minister's visit is very useful in this connection," he said referring to the positive outcome of Prem's Moscow trip.

Many people upon touring the USSR for the first time realize that they had the wrong impression of the massive nation, according to Valkov.

To bridge this information discrepancy, he suggested that Thai people should have more access to materials originating in Moscow, "not from Washington or from Rome or Paris."

Soviet literature, he said, reflects society as does Western literature. Materials from Moscow in fact offer more insights into Soviet life for they are "the real thing."

More exchanges would enrich contacts and understanding between the two peoples, the envoy said. He also wants to see more exchanges among institutions and groups.

Valkov was evasive when asked to confirm Prem's claim that the 50,000-troop withdrawal pledged by Vietnam recently was the direct outcome of the Thai-Soviet meeting.

Instead, the envoy replied that it is "impossible" for socialist countries to pressure one another. "It is Vietnam's own desire to withdraw from Kampuchea," he said.

Another Soviet official, Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev also denied that Moscow had pressured Hanoi to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam still maintains about 120,000 troops after it invaded Kampuchea at the end of 1979. [sentence as published]

The envoy said Vietnam's vow to withdraw 50,000 troops demonstrates its sincerity to solve the Kampuchean problem. The pledge "gives a good opportunity to settle the Kampuchean problem in the near future," he said.

It is possible that a total troop pullout can be attained before Vietnam's self-imposed 1990 deadline if there is no foreign interference in Kampuchean affairs, according to Valkov.

On the Geneva accord for Afghanistan enabling a Soviet troop pullout, he said the agreement could set an example for the settlement of regional issues. He did not elaborate.

The Soviet Union will also do everything it can to expedite the political solution to the nine-year Kampuchean conflict, he said. He added that Moscow supports the policy of national reconciliation and the upcoming Jakarta meeting between warring Kampuchean factions including Vietnamese representatives.

The envoy dismissed a report that Moscow has been pushing for a dialogue between the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin government as "mere speculation." The Soviet Union also hopes that ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok next month will accept Moscow's desire to become a dialogue partner of the regional grouping.

ASEAN's current dialogue partners are Japan, US, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and the European Community.

"We hope the Soviet Union and ASEAN can be good dialogue partners," he said.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said last week that ASEAN will take up the question during its annual conference.

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official told THE NATION that all dialogue partners have open economies, much different from the Soviet system. Other countries like South Korea and China have also expressed interest in becoming ASEAN dialogue partners.

As far as trade and economic relations are concerned, Valkov is confident that the Soviet Union's more sophisticated products such as machinery will become more popular among Thai entrepreneurs if Thais have the chance to learn about their superior quality.

Soviet exports comprised only one percent of Thailand's total export, while Japan reached 20 percent and the US's 15 percent. [sentence as published]

Israeli, PRC Ambassadors Meet With Prem BK0906054088 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Excerpts] At 10 am. this morning, Anat Suwannawihok, director general of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, accompanied Yitzak Navon, Israeli ambassador to Thailand, to Government House to bid farewell to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. At 10:30, the Protocol Department director general accompanied Zhang Dewei, ambassador of the PRC, to meet the premier. Prime Minister's Office spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya disclosed the results of the meetings as follows:

The Israeli ambassador to Thailand informed the prime minister of the Israeli Government's desire to assist and cooperate with Thailand in various fields, particularly projects in the northeast. [passage omitted]

The Prime Minister's Office spokesman said that the PRC ambassador said that the Chinese Government wished to congratulate the prime minister on his visit to the Soviet Union, which has met with success and will bring peace to this region. The ambassador also referred to a message from the CPC general secretary saying that PRC Prime Minister Li Peng will make an official visit

to Thailand in November at the invitation of the Thai Government. The Thai prime minister said the Thai Government and people are willing to welcome the Chinese prime minister.

Vietnam

Do Muoi 'Almost Surely' Next Premier BK0906004588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Do Muoi, 71-year-old Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, will almost surely be chosen next prime minister of that country, JIJI PRESS of Japan reported yesterday.

The news agency, quoting "reliable information", said the appointment of Do Muoi was expected to be made at the National Assembly, to be opened on June 20.

Observers believed Vo Van Kiet, 66, acting prime minister and a central figure in the country's economic reform, was the most probable candidate for the premiership. However, slow progress in economic reconstruction has caused disappointment among Vietnamese, the news agency said.

Do Muoi is number three in the party hierarchy and is senior to Vo Van Kiet. Although Do Muoi has not been considered by Western observers as a strong advocate of reform, his relationship with party leader Nguyen Van Linh is not bad, the agency said.

Nguyen Van Linh Receives Soviet Special Envoy BK0906075988 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received yesterday afternoon Boris N. Chaplin, alternate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, deputy foreign minister and special envoy of the Soviet leadership.

He was informed by the Soviet diplomat of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Nguyen Van Linh thanked the Soviet leadership for sending a special envoy to inform him of this important political event. The Moscow summit, he stressed, has further consolidated the process of high-level Soviet-U.S. dialogue, which has been established since the Geneva summit in 1985 as well as the process of improving the Soviet-American relations, and contributed to purifying the international political atmosphere. The ratification of Treaty on the Elimination of the Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles constituted a new driving force for nuclear disarmament, creating

favourable conditions for more important steps in the struggle for a nuclear-free world. He continued: "The Vietnamese party, government and people warmly welcome the results of the summit and once again voice their full support for the Soviet great efforts in the dificult and complicated struggle to totally abolish nuclear weapons, and defend peace and security of all nations in the world." On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Van Linh asked Boris Chaplin to convey his best regards to Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet party and state leaders. He wished the Soviet Communists and people still greater successes in their restructuring program and in implementation of their foreign policy of peace. He also wished great success to the 19th All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Present at the reception were Nguyen Quang Tao, deputy head of the International Department of the Com-munist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Soviet Charge d'Affaires a.i. A. Voronin.

Soviet Delegation Visits Binh Tri Thien BK0806162988 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8—Delegation of Magylov Province of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic led by Leonov, alternate Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Belorussian Republic and first secretary of the province party committee, visited the Province of Binh Tri Thien in central Vietnam from June 3/8.

It was welcomed by Vu Thang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee. The two sides discussed the plan aimed at strengthening the comprehensive cooperation between the party, administrative, mass and social organizations between the two sister provinces.

Nguyen Co Thach Addresses UN Special Session BK0706141088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Report on the "contents" of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's speech at the 6 June third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament—read by announcer]

[Text] I warmly wecome the successes your excellency has achieved as chairman of the UN General Assembly.

I also warmly welcome the important contributions made by Mr Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar to solving many crises in the world.

The third special UN session on disarmament is being held in a situation that is both encouraging and alarming. In the wake of the Soviet-American summit in Moscow,

a new chapter is opening up in the history of international relations in general and disarmament in particular. But at the same time we are witnessing efforts in a new stage of the arms race. The Soviet-American summit may be a landmark ending the period of prolonged cold war between the East and the West and opening a new era—an era of solving differences between the East and the West through negotiations. The nonuse of force in the relations between the two big nations and the use of negotiations to solve the disputes between them, if broadened into a form of new international relations, will generate a tremendous driving force for gradual and complete disarmament.

Looking back over the history of the 40-year-old cold war between the East and the West, we are very elated at the initial results obtained and we are, of course, aware that the process of building a new type of international relations on the basis of nonuse of force is a long and complex struggle.

The ratification of the INF treaty and the progress toward one half reduction in strategic nuclear arms may constitute a significant first step on the road toward general and complete disarmament if these agreements can stop plans for the arms race from the earth to outer space and the search for new, more sophisticated generations of weaponry. But if the reduction of the existing nuclear arsenals—regardless of how large its scale may be—was only aimed at spurring the arms race to a more frenzied magnitude, it will be a misfortune for all of mankind.

At present, the most pressing problem facing us is not only how to reduce the existing nuclear arsenal but also how to prevent the arms race from taking on a new, more dangerous dimension and from spreading into outer space, how to impose a complete prohibition of nuclear testing and chemical weapons, as well as a ban on the testing and production of new generations of weaponry. This is the aspiration of the world's people and of the Nonaligned Movement.

President Mugabe, president of the Nonaligned Movement, in his speech, expressed in a profound and adequate manner the stand of nonaligned countries. The conference of nonaligned foreign ministers held in Havana in May 1988 drafted many very comprehensive proposals on disarmament to be considered by this special session of the UN General Assembly.

It is hoped that this special session of the United Nations will respond to the aspiration of the peoples of the world to live in peace, independence, and freedom.

The present arms race is putting mankind before a great conflict to be solved—that is, the vital interest and happiness of all of mankind are being manipulated by a very small circle which is benefiting greatly from the arms race.

All of mankind is threatened with a nuclear holocaust by a small stratum of society: various military industrial complexes. It is unacceptable that only the leaders of nuclear powers can decide on the existence or destruction of the world. Everyone is well aware that only some five nuclear powers can benefit by stepping up the arms race, especially in space, while others truly want to achieve a comprehensive and positive disarmament.

In the past 40 years, there have been no wars in the five countries which are known to have nuclear weapons, produce the largest quantities of arms, and keep the largest arsenals. On the contrary, during the same period, more than 100 regional wars have been waged by many countries with nuclear weapons in Asian, African, and Latin American countries, countries that do not possess nuclear weapons, produce arms, nor have large arsenals. These are wars waged by imperialist and colonialist countries against the aspirations for independence and freedom of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In Southeast Asia, four countries with nuclear weapons have, in the past 40 years, carried out prolonged wars against the aspirations for independence and freedom of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The Soviet Union is the only nuclear power that respects and supports the independence of these nations. The imperialist and colonialist countries derive huge profits from the arms race. They also use weapons to maintain their exploitation and domination of the world. People throughout the world, especially in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, are the main victims of the arms race.

The five permanent member countries of the UN Security Council, which possess nuclear weapons, must truly serve to guarantee peace and security of all nations, as empowered by the UN Charter. It is regrettable, however, that many of them have become the root cause of insecurity in the world and the greatest threat to mankind's survival.

People in the world have the right to demand that permanent member countries of the Security Council assume the greatest responsibility toward world peace and security. We welcome all agreements among these countries, especially between the Soviet Union and the United States, to gradually put an end to the arms race and work toward achieving a comprehensive and positive disarmament. Meanwhile, it is necessary for the majority of countries, those without nuclear weapons and with vital interests and full powers, to help put a stop to the arms race and eliminate nuclear weapons in the world.

In the past 40 years, many countries in the world—especially those in Asia, Africa, and Latin America which do not possess nuclear weapons, produce the largest quantities of arms, nor keep the largest arsenals—have made decisive contributions to the collapse of

colonialism and disintegration of many military alliance blocs, such as the Baghdad bloc and SEATO. They have also contributed to defeating many wars of aggression.

Nuclear-free zones have been established or proposed in many regions, such as Oceania, central Europe, Northern Europe, the Balkans, Latin America, South Pacific, Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the Korean peninsula. Zones of peace have also been established or proposed, such as the treaty of security and cooperation in Europe; the proposal by the Mongolian People's Republic on a convention on nonuse of force among Asian and Pacific countries; and the proposals to establish a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia, a zone of cooperation in South Asia, and a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

More and more countries in the world have demanded an end to the presence of foreign troops and military bases in their territories. All nonnuclear countries in the world will make decisive contributions to the struggle for a complete and positive disarmament in the world if they establish nuclear-free zones and do not use force in their international relations nor allow the presence of foreign troops and military bases. This is completely in line with the vital interests of the nonnuclear countries and totally rests with them.

The time has come for us to demand that the five nuclear powers sign with all nonnuclear states multilateral or bilateral treaties on the nonuse of force in their relations and on the settlement of disputes through peaceful means. The five nuclear powers should in these treaties promise not to use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries.

In the past 40 years, people of the world have averted a new world war and preserved world peace for the longest time in this century. Meanwhile, in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples have been victims of many protracted wars of aggression unleashed with the largest amount of bombs and shells ever used. More than anyone else, we wish for peace so that we can restore our greatly ravaged economies. We stand by the ASEAN countries' initiative for establishing a region of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia and for turning this region into a nuclear-free zone. We acclaim the ASEAN countries' efforts to draft a legal document on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia.

We want a speedy political solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, termination of all foreign interference, and definitive prevention of any possible return of the genocidal and warmongering Pol Pot regime.

Annual withdrawals of Vietnamese forces have been effected, and half of these forces were pulled out between 1982 and the end of 1987. Vietnam will withdraw half of

its remaining forces in 1988, pending a total troop pullout in 1990. If a political solution on Cambodia can be achieved, all Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn from Cambodia in accordance with the provision of the agreement signed.

The present contention over the archipelagoes in Southeast Asia poses a threat to peace and security in the region. On several occasions, Vietnam has proposed that the countries concerned settle their differences over the archipelagoes by way of negotiations and that, pending such a settlement, they refrain from the use of force and from any action that may aggravate the tension.

Since late 1987, several developments have taken place in line with dialogue for the settlement of problems among Southeast Asian countries, such as the Ho Chi Minh City agreement between Indonesia and Vietnam in July 1987 and the talks between Council of Ministers' Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Paris. Vietnam has repeatedly proposed talks between Vietnam and China with a view to solving any differences between the two countries and normalizing their relations in the interest of both countries and of peace in Southeast Asia.

Nuclear weapons pose a threat to mankind's survival. Mankind's will to survive has eliminated intermediaterange missiles and will eliminate all nuclear weapons. Mankind will firmly preserve peace.

CEMA Session Held on Postal Cooperation BK0806161988 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8—The 33rd session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on postal cooperation was held in Ho Chi Minh City from 31 [May] to June 6.

Attending the session were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the CMEA Secretariat.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Dang Van Than, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and director of the General Department of Posts and Communications.

The session exchanged views on further improving the work of the postal committee of the CMEA and on measures to ensure more efficient participation of member countries on the mutual supply of modern media equipment and in quickly developing and modernizing their national information network to meet the needs of postal development in the coming years.

The session reviewed the CMEA assistance to the postal services of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in the 1986-87 period and approved the proposal for the assistance to these countries in the 1991-95 period.

The Soviet head delegate re-affirmed his country's assistance to Vietnam in supplying equipment, spare parts and materials for the national network of information as well as in the training of Vietnamese postal technicians and workers and expanding the postal relations between the two countries. The head delegates of other member countries of the CMEA also pledged to help Vietnam in this field. Dong Sy Nguyen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, called on and spoke to the meeting.

Dong Sy Nguyen Attends

BK0906050188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] The 33d CEMA Executive Committee conference on postal cooperation was held in Ho Chi Minh City from 31 May to 5 June. This is the first time that such a conference, organized by the Vietnamese postal sector, has been held in Vietnam.

Attending the conference were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the CEMA Secretariat.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Comrade Dang Van Than, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the General Department of Posts and Communications.

The session reviewed issues relating to the implementation of resolutions of the 43d CEMA extraordinary conference and the 126th and 127th CEMA Executive Committee conferences. The session also discussed further improving the activities of the CEMA Postal Committee and measures to ensure more efficient participation of member countries in the mutual supply of modern media equipment and in quickly developing and modernizing their national information networks to meet the requirements for developing postal services in the years ahead.

The session reviewed CEMA assistance to the postal services of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia for 1986-87 and approved the proposal for assistance to Vietnam in the 1991-95 period.

Carrying out tasks in an efficient, realistic, and concrete manner, the Vietnamese delegation worked bilaterally with delegations of the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries on strengthening cooperation and providing assistance to each other.

The head of the Soviet delegation reaffirmed his country's assistance to Vietnam in supplying equipment, spare parts, and materials for the national information network, in training Vietnamese postal technicians and workers, and in expanding the postal service cooperation between the two countries.

Delegate heads of other CEMA member countries who attended this conference pledged to help Vietnam in supplying essential equipment, training cadres and technicians, and cooperating in labor.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference. He warmly welcomed delegates to the conference and wished it a splendid success.

NHAN DAN Hails PRK Goodwill, Sincerity BK0906082388 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9—That the People's Republic of Kampuchea has expressed its approval of Prince N. Sihanouk's recent proposal for a meetintg of four Khmer factions with the participation of some leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement has testified to the sincerity and good will of the P.R.K. in finding out a correct and fair political solution to the Kampuchea issue beneficial to the Kampuchean people and to all sides concerned.

This is written by the national daily NHAN DAN in an article today entitled, "The Sincerity and Good Will of the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

The paper recalls that on June 3, Heng Samrin, president of the P.R.K. State Council sent messages to Cuban President Fidel Castro and Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, and Hun Sen, chairman of the P.R.K. Council of Ministers, sent messages to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and P.L.O. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat notifying them of the P.R.K.'s approval of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal for such a meeting. The Kampuchean leaders stressed that the time and agenda of the meeting must be decided by the participants concerned and that the venue of the meeting may be the capital of India, Cuba or Zimbabwe.

The paper continues:

"In recent years, especially of late the P.R.K. has made use of every opportunity and possibility, big or small, to obtain a correct political solution through dialogue. That is why, the P.R.K. endorsed the proposal for a 'cocktail' made by Vietnam and Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987. The Government of the P.R.K. made public a national reconciliation policy on August 27, 1987 in which it announced its readiness to meet with the Khmer groups of the other side and the heads of those groups, except Pol Pot, the criminal of genocide, and a number of his close associates, and took the initiative in proposing a political solution on October 8, 1987 with the aim of achieving a breakthrough to the Kampuchea stalemate over the past nine years. The two rounds of negotiations between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk, which have produced initial positive results, have demonstrated the P.R.K.'s goodwill and determination to overcome all obstacles in opening up a

process of peaceful settlement of the Kampuchea issue in conformity with the common trend. Although the third round of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks did not take place in April 1988 as had been mutually agreed upon by the two sides, the P.R.K. has reaffirmed that dialogue is the only correct and practical way of solving the Kampuchea issue. In order to create favourable conditions for a process leading to a solution, the P.R.K. and Vietnam have just agreed to carry out the 7th withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops comprising 50,000 men together with the command of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea in 1988. "These decisions of paramount importance have been warmly welcomed and highly valued by world public opinion."

Le Quang Dao Receives Romanian Envoy BK0806161188 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8—Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang dao received here today Romanian Ambassador to Vietnam Dumitru Gheorghe who paid a courtesy visit to him.

Hoang Minh Thao Outlines Military Concepts BK0906120088 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Apr 88 pp 11-15

[Article by Prof Colonel General Hoang Minh Thao, director of the Advanced Military Academy: "Some Basic Military Concepts of the Party at Present"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] The party's basic military concepts governing the people's war for national defense are part of the party's general political, economic, and social concepts which, altogether, form the guidelines of the revolution, involve all aspects of our social life, and are designed to help our people successfully carry out socialist construction and firmly defend the Socialist Vietnam fatherland. The success or failure of our past efforts to defend the fatherland depends entirely on how well we have mastered and implemented these major concepts of the party. Given the current situation, if we want to successfully defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction and ensure victory over the enemy under all circumstances, then we must possess a better knowledge of the party's basic military concepts governing the people's war for national defense in the new stage. Only basic concepts will be covered here.

1. Developing a firm and strong all-people national defense system and getting the nation ready for the antiaggression struggle.

Developing a firm and strong all-people national defense system and getting the nation ready for the antiaggression struggle is a major policy and a fundamental concept laid down by our party to help our people successfully carry out socialist construction and firmly defend the Socialist Vietnam fatherland. Through the fourth,

fifth, and sixth party congresses, our party has increasingly improved the contents of the all-people national defense policy to match it with the development of the socialist revolution nationwide. Our party's concept of a firm and strong all-people national defense system is scientifically well founded and supported by diversified and sound facts. As we all know, one of the great Lenin's theories is as follows: Defending socialism as if it were a country is a historic necessity. To cope with the blockade and harassment directed against the newly established Soviet state by capitalism in an attempt to get rid of the early factor of mankind's socialist realism, Lenin developed Marx and Engels' concept of people's war with special emphasis on the people's role in the struggle to defend their socialist fatherland. He said: "There can be no national defense capabilities unless the people display great courage and boldly and resolutely effect major economic reforms." (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Tien Bo Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, Vol 34, p 263) In addition, we also know that during several thousand years of building the country, our forefathers had always considered national defense a permanent task for our people to carry out at all times. The motto of "national construction must be coupled with national defense" has served as a principle governing the survival and development of our nation. Over the past 40 years or more since the August 1945 revolution, our party has inherited and applied those valuable concepts to the war against foreign aggression for national liberation and the struggle for national defense in the south-western and northern border areas. Not only has our party correctly applied these Marxist-Leninist concepts of people's war and all-people national defense but has also made considerable efforts to further develop and enrich them.

Given the new requirements of the current struggle for national defense, it can be said that to develop a strong and firm all-people national defense means to conduct propaganda and educational work among all strata of the people-especially among workers and peasants-so as to give them a basic notion about and essential knowledge of all-people national defense and struggle for national defense based on profound patriotism and deep love for socialism. It also means to organize the people into highly motivated political and armed forces capable of defending the socialist fatherland, and to develop strong spiritual and material qualities as well as manpower and material resources to meet every requirement of the nation. All those forces and qualities must be ready for mobilization according to uniform, tight, and quick plans so they can create a combined strength and help wage a people's war to defend the fatherland should the need arise.

The development of an all-people national defense system calls for the implementation of the following key tasks:

—Developing national defense forces. The all-people national defense forces include the people's political forces and the People's Armed Forces.

The people's political forces—which include all mass organizations of the party with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union serving as the backbone—are all member organizations of the Vietnam Fatherland Front that have been firmly established from the grass-roots to central level under the leadership of various party committee echelons. These organizations are responsible for furnishing education on tasks related to productive labor, socialist construction, and national defense and launching revolutionary movements for every domain of activity in each locality with the aim of mobilizing all the intellect and energy of the entire people for the cause of socialist construction and national defense. These organizations can, under suitable forms, mobilize human and material resources to support the people's war against aggression and participate in behind-the-war-zone or local people's warfare activities when a war arises. As Uncle Ho put it: "Our people's unanimity can be molded into a brass wall around the fatherland. The enemy will be defeated before this wall, no matter how wicked and cunning he is." (Footnote 2) ("Ho Chi Minh's Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1980, Vol I, p

The people's war against the U.S. war of destruction in the northern part of our country in the years 1960-70 attested to the strength of people's warfare in modern times. In combination with the three categories of relatively well-equipped troops and the assistance of various fraternal countries, especially the Soviet Union, the intellect and energy of our people totally frustrated the combat tactics involving the use of air and naval forces and most modern war means by the U.S. imperialists.

Developing national defense forces.

National defense potentiality is created by a combination of political-moral, economic-cultural, scientifictechnical, and military potentialities.

Political-moral potentiality relies on the success in shaping a new society and on the awareness of the sense of nationalism and ideal of socialism among all members of society. It is also the results of the effort to constantly enhance the militancy and leading role of all party organizations, increase the responsibility and managment efficiency of the proletarian dictatorship state, and ensure social democratization and unity among all fraternal nationalities in the country. It is these successes which create the confidence, willpower, and moral quality, thus enabling us to willingly make sacrifices for the defense of the socialist fatherland. In modern people's warfare, the political-moral factor still remains the basis and orientation for material strength.

Economic-cultural and scientific-technical potentialities rely mainly on the achievements in accelerating production, developing science and technology, and shaping a new type of socialist culture. It is these achievements which create a comprehensive source of materials that is increasingly sufficient for social life, for reserve, and for

use whenever a war arises in the country. These achievements can also maintain the material production force during the process of war and meet the needs arising from a war. These potentialities also serve as a basis for creating a modern national defense industry which is highly capable of improving military equipment, and are the results of international cooperation and mutual assistance among fraternal socialist countries.

Military potentiality consists of the combat capabilities of the people's armed forces, the ability to mobilize the entire people to participate in fighting the aggressors, the actual ability of all social organizations to serve war purposes, and the battle layout of people's warfare and capacity of the national defense industry. In some battles during the wars against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the expansionist Chinese aggressors, thanks to the combat capabilities of our armed forces—which at times involved only self-defense militiamen—and the good combat layout of people's warfare, we were able to develop our military potentiality, thus defeating the enemy troops.

The plan for shifting the country from peacetime to wartime. This is an important content of the task of building up the all-people national defense, which is aimed at transforming the strength of all-people national defense into the strength of resistance against the aggressors when war arises. This is also a unified planning system from the central to local and grass-roots levels, which includes plans for national and local defense, plans for mobilizing resistance forces, plans for mustering the economy in support of the war, plans for mustering the economy and all social activities to wartime, and plans for civilian defense. This plan should be prepared in a careful and practical manner with special attention being given to ensuring that everybody is familiar with such a change.

2. Making the three categories of troops of the People's Armed Forces strong and increasingly standard and modern. Making the reserve force powerful.

The Armed Forces constitute the mainstay of the allpeople national defense and serve as a core force in which all people can take part to fight the aggressors. They also play a key role in annihilating the opposing Armed Forces and scoring decisive victories in a war.

Building up the three categories of troops of the Armed Forces is a fundamental viewpoint and a traditional policy of our party. That policy has stemmed from the use of the viewpoints concerning revolutionary violence, the "armament of the working class and revolutionary masses," and building of a new-style army of the laboring people that reflects the class nature of Marxism-Leninism. This policy is also the inheritance of our ancestors' tradition of organizing forces to fight the aggressors for the defense of the country—coordinating combat activities of soldiers from the imperial court and with

those of full-time or part-time troops in various precincts, villages, and hamlets to make both local and mobile forces strong. With that tradition, our people have recorded many brilliant military exploits in history.

It is necessary to build up and organize the force of the three categories of troops, develop the role and effect of these troops along with arming all people and launching an all-people movement to fight the aggressors, and dextrously combine local people's warfare with the war that is fought by various regular army corps. This is an efficacious method of improving the fighting strength of both our Armed Forces and people, and also the most effective measure to develop to a high degree the just factor and successfully solve the biggest contradiction of the war against aggression in our country, a small nation with a relatively small standing force compelled to withstand a large invading army from big countries.

This fact also raises a question of strategic nature: From the just factor of war, we could launch and organize an all-people resistance movement, thus creating aggregrate strength for conducting a deep and broad people's war. And from this war, we discovered many highly effective fighting methods and measures, making it possible for us to defeat a large army with a small force, and create conditions for the war steering organ to have clear-sighted viewpoints and guidance and correct social policies.

Today, to build a steadfast People's Armed Forces, we must correctly resolve the relationship between quantity and quality, between requirements and capabilities, and between personnel on the one hand and weapons, technical equipment, and material bases on the other. Nowadays, the qualities of the members of the Armed Forces are created by many factors, especially by political qualities which involve patriotism, a love for socialism, fighting will, a determination to sacrifice oneself for national independence and socialism, a sense of selfimposed discipline, and abilities to perform assigned technical combat duties. These qualities can be created, on the one hand, by the fruits of the arduous training efforts given by the Armed Forces and, on the other hand, by the fruits of comprehensive socialist construction, including the building of new socialist men for society, and the implementation of various socialist policies of the party. The qualities of the members of the Armed Forces can also depend largely on the qualities of their weapons, technical equipment, and material bases. Today, it is clear that weapons, science, and technology can play an important role in resolving many problems in combat and can help score victories.

3. Conduct a comprehensive people's war in modern time with the participation of the entire people, and with an alliance of forces.

If the enemy wages a war of aggression against our country, the strength of the all-people national defense will be mustered for the conduct of a people's war for national defense. Led by our party, the people's war for national defense at present is a just struggle with a profound national and class nature and it is being undertaken with experiences learned throughout the course of our history and with the determination of a victorious nation.

This war must be undertaken under conditions where there are advance, comprehensive preparations-including preparations for a fighting force, tactics, potentials, and military art-to be made in our country together with efforts to achieve close and systematic cooperation with the revolutions of the fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia. This war is taking place against a background where the socialist system, thanks to its reforms and renovation, has acquired a great potential, where the world's revolutionary force has been strengthened, and where the trend toward peace has widely developed. Although our force is now stronger than before, given the current balance of forces between us and the enemy we will have to continue to adopt the tactic of using the small against the big and the few against the many. This is a very big problem to be resolved in the process of conducting the war.

Developing the diverse experience of our nation's historic struggle against foreign aggression, our party has advocated conducting a comprehensive people's war in the modern era with the participation of the entire people, and with an alliance of forces. Complying with this advocacy, we will be able to develop our existing capabilities and advantages in order to create an integrated strength of the entire people, of the socialist system, and of our times and, at the same time, to worsen the inheritant problems encountered by the enemy in their unjust war and to weaken and eventually disintegrate their strength. Thus, although with a limited force, we will be able to create a good stature and opportunities and then transform them into our ever stronger force and strength with which to gain greater successes right from the very outset. This process should be continued until we can deliver a decisive blow capable of totally frustrating the enemy schemes. This is also the way to solve the greatest problem of war.

But whether these successes can become a dream-cometrue, whether they can soon arrive, and at what magnitudes they may be will depend chiefly on subjective conditions. They are the degree of steadfastness of the all-people national defense and the degree of preparedness that we must have in the prewar period. They also include the degree of the revolutionary vigilance of our entire party, people, and army, and especially the sensitivity of our policies and lines as well as the creativity of our war steering organ in developing its art of war.

The party's military concepts are not inflexible and unchangeable theories but rather guiding thoughts for our entire society to develop its great creativity. Their vitality and truth can be fostered by a love for the reality of life. From the reality of our diverse and vivid struggle,

we supplement and develop it, trying to invigorate its vitality. This approach can be achieved only with the contributions of the thoughts and actions by various party and administration organizations and by a large number of our cadres, combatants, and people.

Catholic History Linked With Colonialism BK0806155988 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 8—It is public knowledge that the history of Catholicism in Vietnam is closely associated with that of aggression in Vietnam by French colonialism. Because of the Western missionaries plot to use Vietnamese Catholics in their plan of conquest of Vietnam, the successive Vietnamese monarchs in the last century issued numerous decrees to improve a ban on Christianism, leading to many painful bloodsheds. In a such situation, one can hardly say that none of 117 Catholic martyrs due to be canonized this month by the Vatican was involved in one way or another, in life or death with the then political events. Micae Ho Dinh Hy, one of those martyrs, whose dossiers are still kept at the National Archives Department of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is a case in point.

Ho Dinh Hy was born in 1808 in Nho Lam commune, Phuc Yen District, Thua Thien Province (now Binh Tri Thien Province). A official in the court he was later made by King Tu Duc a high-ranking officer of the cabinet in charge of internal affairs.

The French colonialists were then stepping up preparations for an invasion of Vietnam with the assistance of some Catholic clergymen and believers inside the country. The Nguyen court issued a strict order prohibiting all officials from embracing Catholicism. Ho Dinh Hy, in defiance of the king's order, went ahead with his clandestine liaison with the Western missionaries.

He even obtained the latter's help to secretly send his son abroad. As a senior mandarin Ho Dinh Hy had access to top secrets of the court, particularly the plan to counter an armed intervention of the French colonialists in Vietnam. He passed national secrets to the enemy through French or pro-French Vietnamese priests such as Bishop Pellerin and Father Uy, thus creating favourable conditions for the French Army to attack and conquer Vietnam. For instance, Ho Dinh Hy knew perfectly well that Father Uy had on several occasions gone to the seacoast and made bonfires to signal vessels of the Chinese Qing dynastry to come and through them sent letters asking for French intervention. He never reported this to the king. He avowed this only after his arrest and repeated interrogations. The verdict ruled that Ho Dinh Hy had committed "high treason by supplying national secrets to the enemy" and "by virtue of the penal code, should be condemned to capital punishment and executed without delay".

Ho Dinh Hy was arrested on the 8th of November, 1856 and executed on the 22nd of May, 1857. King Tu Duc made this comment on the verdict: "Ho Dinh Hy was promoted to a high position from a subaltern officer. Yet, he dared to defy the royal decree and showed no repentance. Moreover, he sent his son abroad without permission. Obviously, he is an ungrateful and treacherous person. Even the death sentence is not commensurate with his crime."

Thus, Ho Dinh Hy was executed not because of his religious belief but mainly because of his political activities. That is a plain truth, and his is not the only such case among the 117 martyrs to receive canonisation in Rome this month.

Correction to Radio Reports Rice Production

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Radio Reports Rice Production Nationwide," published in the 6 June East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 58, column one: Paragraph three, line two: ...an increase of 20.3 percent over the same... (changing 0.3 to 20.3 percent)

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